The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral makes no distinction of person or number.

The tense of the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the present.

for example:

number / person	singular	plural
speaker	저는 영국사람입니다. [chonun yong·guksaram imnida] I an Englishman am I am an Englishman	우리는 영국사람들입니다. [urinun yong·guksaramdur imnida] we Englishmen are We are Englishmen.
person addressed	당신은 영국사람입니다. [tangsinun yong·guksa· ramimnida] you an Englishman are You are an English·man.	당신들은 영국사람들입니다. [tangsindurun yong·guk saramdurimnida] you Englishmen are You are Englishmen.
person spoken about	그는 영국사람입니다. [kunun yong·guksaram imnida] he an Englishman is He is an Englishman.	그들은 영국사람들입니다. [kudurun yong·guksaram durimnida] they Englishmen are They are Englishmen.

THE FINAL ENDING OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

86 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the ending of the final form of the verbal

form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral expresses the closing of the sentence.

87 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral can express two moods:

1. The declarative form
    The declarative form is the mood in which the speaker informs another person of some fact, his own thoughts or his own feelings.

    for example:

    조선은 주체의 조국 이다.* | Korea is the fa-
    [chosonun chucheui chogugida] | therland of Juche.
    Korea Juche of the fatherland is |

    explanation:

    * 조국 + 이 + 다 [조국 — *noun* 이 — *exchanging ending* 다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 94)]

2. The interrogative form
    The interrogative form is the mood in which the speaker asks some fact or the thoughts or the feelings of another person.

    for example:

    당신은 조선사람입니까*? | Are you a Korean?
    [tangsinun chosonsaramimnigga] |
    you a Korean are |

    explanation:

    * 조선사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까 [조선사람 — *noun* 이 — *exchanging ending* ㅂ니까 — *most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 106)]
    조선사람입니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ)

88 The final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral can express three degrees of courtesy:

1. The most deferential form

The most deferential form is used when the speaker regards the person addressed highly.

for example:

저는 영국사람입니다.* [chonun yong·guksaramimnida] I an Englishman am	I am an Englishman.

explanation:

   * 영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [영국사람—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 94)] 영국사람입니다(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ) The speaker is speaking to a superior.

2. The middle form of courtesy

The middle form of courtesy is used when the speaker regards the person addressed as his equal.

for example:

나는 영국사람이오.* [nanun yong·guksaramio] I an Englishman am	I am an Englishman.

explanation:

   * 영국사람 + 이 + 오 [오— *middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 94)] The speaker is speaking to a person at the same rank.

3. The low form of courtesy

The low form of courtesy is used when the speaker speaks to someone he regards as inferior.

for example:

나는 영국사람이다.* [nanun yong·guksaramida] I an Englishman am	I am an Englishman.

explanation:

   * 영국사람 + 이 + 다 [다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 94)] The speaker is speaking to an inferior.

89 The final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral are subdivided into the final endings of the declarative form and the final endings of the interrogative form.

LESSON 5

THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

90 There are the following declarative final endings to the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

   습니다 [sumnida]/ㅂ니다 [mnida]

  1) 습니다 [sumnida] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant*)

for example:

저는 사과를 먹습니다.* [chonun sagwarul moksumnida] I an apple eat	I eat an apple.

explanation:

   * 먹 + 다   [mok da] eat
    stem   *ending*
    먹 + 습니다 (습니다—*most deferential declarative form*

of the final ending of the verb)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

2) ㅂ니다 [mnida] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel*)

for example:

○ 환영합니다. | Welcome !
[hwanyonghamnida]
welcome

explanation:

환영하 + 다 [hwanyongha da] welcome
stem   *ending*

환영하 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)*

환영합니다(*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The stem 환영하 of the verb 환영하다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

○ 그는   편지를   씁니다.* | He writes a letter.
[kunun   pyonjirul   ssumnida]
he   a letter   writes

explanation:

* 쓰 + 다   [ssu da] write
stem   ending

쓰 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb)*

씁니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 쓰 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The stem 쓰 of the verb 쓰다 ends in the vowel ㅡ.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

오 [o] /   소 [so]

1) 오 [o] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel*)

for example:

나는   가오.* | I go.
[nanun   kao]
I   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da]   go
stem   ending

가 + 오 (오—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)*

The stem 가 of the verb 가다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

2) 소 [so] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant*)

for example:

나는   사과를   먹소.* | I eat an apple.
[nanun   sagwarul   mokso]
I   an apple   eat

explanation:

* 먹 + 다   [mok da]   eat
stem   ending

먹 + 소 (소—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb)*

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

3. The low form of courtesy:
다 [da]

The sound ㄴ [n] or the syllable 는 [nun] is placed before this final ending in the present.

The final endings ㄴ다[nda] and 는다 [nunda] are formed by it.

The final ending ㄴ다[nda] is attached to the stem of the verb which ends in a vowel.

The final ending 는다[nunda] is attached to the stem of the verb which ends in a consonant.

1) ㄴ다[nda] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a vowel*)

for example:

나는   주체의   조국인 | I go to Korea, the father-
[nanun chucheui   chogugin | land of Juche.
I   Juche of the fatherland being
조선으로   간다.*
chosonuro   kanda]
Korea to   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da]   go
    stem   *ending*

가 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The stem 가 of the verb 가다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

2) 는다 [nunda] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a consonant*)

for example:

그는	밥을	먹는다.*	
[kunun	pabul	mongnunda]	He eats rice.
he	rice	eats	

explanation:

* 먹 + 다   [mok da]   eat
    stem   *ending*

먹 + 는다(는다— *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.

91 Table of declarative final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니다 [sumnida] /ㅂ니다[mnida]	오[o] / 소[so]	다 [da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS
OF THE ADJECTIVE

92 There are the following declarative final endings to the adjective:

1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida]/ ㅂ니다[mnida]

1) 습니다 [sumnida] (*when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant*)

for example:

저의	마음은	즐겁습니다.*	
[choui	maumun	chulgopsumnida]	My heart is merry.
my	heart	merry	

explanation:

* 즐겁 + 다   [julkop da]   merry
    stem   *ending*

즐겁 + 습니다(습니다— *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The stem 즐겁 *of the adjective* 즐겁다 *ends in the consonant* ㅂ.

2) ㅂ니다 [mnida] (*when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel*)

for example:

하늘은	푸릅니다.*	The sky is blue.
[hanurun	purumnida]	
the sky	blue	

explanation:

* 푸르 + 다   [puru da]   blue
    stem   *ending*

푸르 + ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다— *most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

푸릅니다(*after contracting the syllable* 르 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The stem 푸르 of the adjective 푸르다 ends in the vowel ㅡ.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

오[o]/ 소[so]

1) 오[o] (*when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel*)

for example:

평양·은   웅장하 오.*
[pyongyang·un ungjanghao] | Pyongyang is magnificent.
Pyongyang   magnificent

explanation:

* 웅장하 + 다   [ungjangha da] magnificent
  stem   *ending*

웅장하 + 오 (오 — *middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The stem 웅장하 of the adjective 웅장하다 ends in the vowel ㅏ.

2) 소[so](*when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant*)

for example:

저   산은   높소*.
[cho sanun   nopso] | That mountain is high.
that mountain high

explanation:

* 높 + 다   [nop da] high
  stem   *ending*

높 + 소 (소 — *middle declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The stem 높 of the adjective 높다 ends in the consonant ㅍ.

3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

for example:

조선의   아침은   맑 다*.
[chosonui achimun makda] | The morning in Korea is
the Korean morning fresh | fresh.

explanation:

* 맑 + 다   [mak da] fresh
  stem   *ending*

맑 + 다 (다 — *low declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

93 Table of declarative final endings of the adjective

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니다 [sumnida] /ㅂ니다 [mnida]	오 [o] / 소 [so]	다 [da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

THE DECLARATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

94 There are the following declarative final endings to the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

1. The most deferential form:

습니다 [sumnida]/ ㅂ니다 [mnida]

1) 습니다 [sumnida] (*when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the ending of the tense*)

for example:

그는   대학생이였 습니다*.
[kunun taehaksaeng·iyotsumnida] | He was a student.
He   a student was

explanation:

* 대학생 + 이 + 였 + 습니다 [대학생—*noun* 이]—*exchang-ing ending* (*refer to* 180) 였—*ending of the past tense* (*re-fer to* 161) 습니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*]

2) ㅂ니다 [mnida] (*when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no ending of the tense*)

for example:

| 저는 영국사람 입니다.* [chonun yong‧guksaramimnida] I an Englishman am | I am an Englishman. |

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [영국사람—*noun* 이]—*exchanging ending* ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*]

영국사람입니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ

2. The middle form of courtesy:

요 [yo]

This final ending is used in spoken language when a person speaks with a sense of intimacy.

for example:

| 그는 나의 동무요*. [kunun naui tongmuyo] he my friend is | He is my friend. |

explanation:

* 동무 + 요 (동무—*noun* 요—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

3. The low form of courtesy:

다 [da]

for example:

| ○ 조선은 하나이다.* [chosonun hanaida] Korea one is | Korea is one. |

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explanation:

* 하나 + 이 + 다 (하나—*numeral* 이—*exchanging ending* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

When the noun, pronoun or numeral to which the final ending of the verbal form is attached ends in a vowel, the exchang-ing ending 이 can be omitted.

In the final form 하나이다 the numeral 하나 ends in the vowel ㅏ. Therefore, 하나다 can be used instead of 하나이다.

95 Table of declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니다[sumnida] / ㅂ니다[mnida]	요 [yo]	다 [da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are fre-quently used.

For the other declarative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

96 The declarative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

| 나는 주체의 조국인 [nanun chucheui chogugin I Juche of the fatherland being 조선으로 간다*. chosonuro kanda] Korea to go | I go to Korea, the fatherland of Juc-he. |

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explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
  stem   ending

가 + ㄴ다 [ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb (refer to* 90)]

간다(*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The final form 간다 of the verb 가다 in the sentence is the predicate. and it lies at the end of the sentence.

97 The declarative final form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

평양은	아름답습니다*.	
[pyongyang·un	arumdapsumnida]	Pyongyang is beautiful.
Pyongyang	beautiful	

explanation:

* 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
  stem   ending

아름답 + 습니다 (습니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The final form 아름답습니다 of the adjective 아름답다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

98 The declarative final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

저는	학생대표입니다*.	
[chonun	haksaengdaepyoimnida]	I am a student delegate.
I	a student delegate am	

explanation:

* 학생대표 + 이 + ㅂ니다 [학생대표—*noun* 이 — *exchanging ending* ㅂ니다—*most deferential form of the final ending of the verbal form (refer to* 94)]

학생대표입니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The final form 학생대표입니다 of the verbal form of the noun 학생대표 is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

LESSON 6

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

99 The interrogative pronouns are divided as follows:
1. The interrogative pronoun indicating a person
  1) 누구 [nugu] who
    누구 is substantively used.

for example:

당신은	누구입니까*?	
[tangsinun	nuguimnigga]	Who are you?
you	who are?	

explanation:

* 누구 + 이 +ㅂ니까 [누구— *interrogative pronoun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form(refor to* 106)]

누구입니까(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ)

  2) 아무 [amu] anyone; any
    아무 "anyone" is used both substantively and adjectively.
for example:

○ 아무도*¹	그것을 모릅니까*²?	Does nobody
[amudo	kugosul morumnigga]	know it?
anyone also	it not knows?	

explanation:

*₁ 아무 + 도 [아무—*interrogative pronoun* 도— *auxiliary ending (refer to* 185)]

*² 모르 + 다   [moru da] not know
  stem   *ending*

모르 + ㅂ니까 [ㅂ니까—most *deferential interroga-*
tive form of the final ending of the verb(refer to ·102)]

모릅니까(*after contracting the syllable* 르 *and the sound* ㅂ)

○ 아무 사람도*   그것을
[amu saramdo   kugosul] | Does nobody know it ?
any   man also   it

모릅니까 ?
morumnigga]
not knows ?

explanation:

* 아무 사람 + 도
  (아무—*interrogative pronoun* 사람—*noun* 도—*auxiliary ending*)
  The adjectively used interrogative pronoun 아무 lies before
  the word   사람   it refers to.

2. the interrogative pronoun indicating a thing
    무엇 [muot]   what
    무엇 is substantively used.
  for example :
    이것은 무엇입니까*?
    [igosun muosimnigga] | What is this ?
    this   what is ?

  explanation:

    * 무엇   + 이 + ㅂ니까 (무엇—*interrogative pronoun*
    이 — *exchanging ending* ㅂ니까—*most deferential interroga-*
    tive form of the final ending of the verbal form)
    무엇입니까(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound*
    ㅂ)

3. The interrogative pronoun indicating quantity
  1) 얼마 [olma] how much, how many
    얼마 is substantively used.

  for example :
    그것은   얼마입니까*?
    [kugosun   olmaimnigga] | How much is it ?
    it   how much is ?

explanation:

  * 얼마 + 이 + ㅂ니까 (얼마—*interrogative pronoun* 이—*ex-*
  changing ending ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative*
  form of the final ending of the verbal form)
  얼마입니까(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound*
  ㅂ)

2) 몇 [myot]   how many
  몇 is used both substantively and adjectively.

for example :

○ 이것은   몇입니까 *?
[igosun   myochimnigga] | How many are there ?
this   how many is ?

explanation:

* 몇 + 이 +ㅂ니까 (몇—*interrogative*   pronoun 이— *ex-*
changing ending ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative*
form of the final ending of the verbal form)
몇입니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound*
ㅂ)

○ 그들은   몇사람입니까 * ?
[kudurun   myot saramimnigga] | How many people
they   how many   man are?   are they ?

explanation:

* 몇 + 사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까
  (몇—*interrogative pronoun*   사람—*noun* 이— *exchanging*
  ending ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the*
  final ending of the verbal form)
  몇사람입니까 (*after contracting the syllable*   이 *and the*
  sound ㅂ)

4. The interrogative pronoun indicating a place
    어디 [odi]   which place
    어디 is substantively used.

for example :

당신은　　어디에*1　　갑니까*2?
[tangsinun odie　　　kamnigga]　Where are you going?
you　　which place　to go?

explanation:

　*1 어디 + 에(어디—*interrogative pronoun* 에—*dative ending*

　*2 가 + 다 [ka da] go
　　가 + ㅂ니까 (ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form*
　　of the final ending of the verb)
　　갑니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)

5.　The interrogative pronoun indicating time
　　　언제 [onje]　which time
　　언제　is substantively used.

for example:

그는　　　언제*　　옵니까?
[kunun　　onje　　　omnigga]　When is he coming?
he　　　at which time　comes?

explanation:

　*　the interrogative pronoun 언제 is in the dative form.
　　Accordingly the dative ending 에 of the interrogative
　　pronoun 언제 was omitted. This is called the absolute
　　case.

100　Table of interrogative pronouns

person	누구	[nugu]	who
	아무	[amu]	anyone; any
thing	무엇	[muot]	what
quantity	얼마	[olma]	how much, how many
	몇	[myot]	how many
place	어디	[odi]	which place
time	언제	[onje]	which time

THE DECLENSION OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

101　The declension of the interrogative pronoun is the same
as with a noun(*refer to 26, 27*).

THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERB

102　There are the following interrogative final endings to the
verb:
1.　The most deferential form:
　습니까 [sumnigga]/ ㅂ니까 [mnigga]
　1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (*when the stem of the verb ends in a
　　consonant*)

for example:

그는　　사과를　　먹습니까*?　Is he eating the apple?
[kunun　sagwarul　moksumnigga]
he　　　the apple　eats?

explanation:

　*　먹　　　　+　　　다　　　[mok da]　eat
　　stem　　　　*ending*
　　먹 + 습니까 (습니까—*most deferential interrogative form*
　　　　　of the final ending of the verb)
　　The stem 먹 of the verb 먹다 ends in the consonant ㄱ.
　2) ㅂ니까 [mnigga] (*when the stem of the verb ends in vowel*)

for example:

그는　　편지를　　씁니까*?
[kunun　pyonjirul　ssumnigga]　Is he writing the letter?
he　　　the letter　writes?

explanation:

* 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write
stem   ending

쓰 + ㅂ니까(ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)
씁니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 쓰 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The stem 쓰 of the verb 쓰다 ends in the vowel—.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

나 [na]

This final ending is used when a man asks something with friendly feeling.

for example:

그는 자나*?	Is he asleep?
[kunun chana]	
he sleeps?	

explanation:

* 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
stem   ending

자 + 나 (나—*middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)

3. The low form of courtesy:

느냐 [nunya]

for example:

동무야 알겠느냐*!	Comrade! Do you know!
[tongmuya algennunya]	
comrade! know?	

explanation:

* 알 + 다 [al da] know
stem   ending

알 + 겠 + 느냐(겠—*ending of the future tense* 느냐—*low interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The ending of the future tense 겠 expresses here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

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103 Table of interrogative final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니까 [sumnigga] / ㅂ니까 [mnigga]	나 [na]	느냐 [nunya]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL
ENDINGS OF THE ADJECTIVE

104 There are the following interrogative final endings to the adjective:

1. The most deferential form:
   습니까[sumnigga]/ ㅂ니까 [mnigga]
   1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (*when the stem of the adjective ends in a consonant*)
   for example:

당신의 마음은 즐겁습니까* ?	Is your heart merry?
[tangsinui maumun chulgopsumnigga]	
your heart merry?	

explanation:

* 즐겁 + 다 [julgop da] merry
stem   ending

즐겁 + 습니까 (습니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

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The stem 즐겁 of the adjective 즐겁다 ends in the consonant ㅂ.

2) ㅂ니까 [mnigga](*when the stem of the adjective ends in a vowel*)

for example:

하늘은	푸릅니까?	
[hanurun	purumnigga]	Is the sky blue?
the sky	blue?	

explanation:

* 푸르 + 다   [puru da]   blue
     stem   *ending*

푸르 + ㅂ니까 (ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

푸릅니까(*after contracting the syllable* 르 *and the sound*ㅂ)

The stem 푸르 of the verb 푸르다 ends in the vowel ㅡ.

2. The middle form of courtesy:

ㄴ가 [nga]

for example:

날씨가	나쁜가*?	
[nalssiga	nabbun·ga]	Is the weather bad?
the weather	bad?	

explanation:

* 나쁘 + 다   [nabbu da]   bad
     stem   *ending*

나쁘 + ㄴ가 (ㄴ가—*middle interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

나쁜가(*after contracting the syllable* 쁘 *and the sound* ㄴ)

3. The low form of courtesy:

1) 냐 [nya]

This final ending is used for the adjective without any ending of the tense.

for example:

너는	기쁘냐* ?	
[nonun	kibbunya]	Are you glad?
you	glad?	

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다   [kibbu da]   glad
     stem   *ending*

기쁘 + 냐 (냐—*low interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

2) 느냐 [nunya]

This final ending is used for the adjective with the ending of the tense.

for example:

너는	얼마나	기쁘겠느냐*?	
[nonun	olmana	kibbugennunya]	How glad are you?
you	how	glad	

explanation:

* 기쁘 + 다   [kibbu da]   glad
     stem   *ending*

기쁘 + 겠 + 느냐 (겠—*ending of the future tense* 느냐— *low interrogative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

The ending of the future tense 겠 has here not the meaning of the future, but the meaning of surmise.

105 Table of interrogative final endings of the adjective

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니까/ ㅂ니까 [sumnigga] [mnigga]	ㄴ가 [nga]	1) 냐 [nya] 2) 느냐 [nunya]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other interrogative final endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

THE INTERROGATIVE FINAL ENDINGS OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

106 There are the following interrogative final endings to the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral:

1. The most deferential form:

습니까 [sumnigga] / ㅂ니까 [mnigga]

1) 습니까 [sumnigga] (*when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the ending of the tense*)

for example:

| 그는 대학생이였습니까*? [kunun taehaksaeng·iyossumnigga] he a student was ? | Was he a student? |

explanation:

* 대학생 + 이 + 였 + 습니까 (대학생—*noun* 이 — *exchanging ending* 였—*ending of the past tense* 습니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

2) ㅂ니까 [mnigga] (*when the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has no ending of the tense*)

for example:

| 그는 영국사람입니까*? [kunun yong·guksaramimnigga] he an Englishman is ? | Is he an Englishman? |

explanation:

* 영국사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까 (영국사람— *noun* 이— *exchanging ending* ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)
  영국사람입니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ)

2. The middle form of courtesy:
ㄴ가 [nga]

for example:

| 이 꽃은 조선의 진달래인가*? [i ggochun chosonui chindallae in·ga] this flower Korea of the azalia is? | Is this flower the Korean azalia? |

explanation:

* 진달래 + 이 + ㄴ가 (진달래—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㄴ가—*middle interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)
  진달래인가 (*after contracting the syllabe* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)

3. The low form of courtesy:

1) 냐 [nya]

This final ending is used for the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without any ending of the tense.

for example:

| 너는 누구냐*? [nonun nugunya] you who are? | Who are you? |

explanation:

* 누구 + 냐 (누구—*interrogative pronoun* 냐—*low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

2) 느냐 [nunya]

This final ending is used for the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral with the ending of the tense.

for example:

| 그것이 언제였느냐*? [kugosi onjeyonnunya] it which time was? | When was it? |

explanation:

* 언제 + 였 + 느냐 (언제—*interrogative pronoun* 였—*ending of the past tense* 느냐—*low interrogative form of*

107 Table of interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
습니까 / ㅂ니까 [sumnigga] [mnigga]	ㄴ가 [n·ga]	1) 냐 [nya] 2) 느냐 [nunya]

remarks:

> We have indicated here only such interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.
>
> For the other interrogative final endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

108 The interrogative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

당신은	어디에	갑니까*?	
[tangsinun	odie	kamnigga]	Where are you
you	which place	to go ?	going ?

explanation:

> * 가 + 다 [ka da] go
> *stem ending*
> 가 + ㅂ니까 (ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form*
> *of the final ending of the verb*)
> 갑니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)
> The final form 갑니까 in the sentence is the predicate.

and it lies at the end of the sentence.

109 The interrogative final form of the adjective in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

당신의	마음은	즐겁습니까*?	
[tangsinui	maumun	chulgopsumnigga]	Is your heart
Your	heart	merry ?	merry?

explanation:

> * 즐겁 + 다 [julgop da] merry
> *stem ending*
> 즐겁 + 습니까 (습니까—*most deferential interrogative form*
> *of the final ending of the adjective*)
> The final form 즐겁습니까 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

110 The interrogative final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

그는	누구입니까*?	
[kunun	nuguimnigga]	Who is he?
he	who is ?	

explanation:

> * 누구 + 이 + ㅂ니까 (누구—*noun* 이— *exchanging ending*
> ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final*
> *ending of the verbal form*)
> 누구입니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the*
> *sound* ㅂ)
> The interrogative final form 누구입니까 of the verbal form of the noun 누구 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of sentence.

111 The position of the interrogative pronoun in the sentence is as follows:

1. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the subject, it usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

| 누가* 옵니까?
[nuga omnigga]
who comes? | Who comes? |

explanation:

* 누 + 가 (가—*nominative ending*)

2. The final form of the verbal form of the interrogative pronoun is formed by attaching the final ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral to the interrogative pronoun.
This final form in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies át the end of the sentence.
for example:

| 너는 누구냐*?
[nonun nugunya]
you who are? | Who are you? |

explanation:

* 누구 + 냐 (누구—*interrogative pronoun* 냐—*low interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

3. When the interrogative pronoun becomes the object, it lies between the subject and the predicate.

for example:

| 당신은 무엇을* 합니까?
[tangsinun muosul hamnigga]
you what do? | What do you do? |

explanation:

*무엇+ 을 (무엇—*interrogative pronoun* 을—*accusatiive ending)*

The object 무엇을 lies between the subject 당신은 and the predicate 합니까.

4. When the interrogative pronoun is used as an attribute, it lies before the word it refers to.
for example:

| 그들은 몇 사람입니까*?
[kudurun myot saramimnigga]
they how many man are? | How many people are they? |

explanation:

* 몇 + 사람 + 이 + ㅂ니까 (몇—*interrogative pronoun* 사람—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㅂ니까—*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)
  몇사람입니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅂ)

112 The form of address usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.
for example:

| 박동무, 나는 정거장에 가오.*
[pakdongmu nanun chong.gojang.e kao]
comrade Pak I the station to go | Comrade Pak, I am going to the station. |

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
  stem ending
  가 + 오 오—*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

113 An interjection usually lies at the beginning of the sentence.
for example:

| 아*, 나의 고향이여!
[a naui kohyang.iyo]
ah my native place! | Ah, my native place! |

explanation:

* The interjection 아 lies at the beginning of the sentence.

LESSON 7

THE NUMERALS

114 The Korean language has a double series of numerals:

1. The series of pure Korean numbers

2. The series of numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters

115 The cardinal numbers:

number	Korean		The cardinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	English
	The pure Korean cardinal numbers			
	substantival	adjectival	substantival, adjectival	
1	하나 [hana]	한 [han]	일 [il]	one
2	둘 [tul]	두 [tu]	이 [i]	two
3	셋 [set]	세 [se]	삼 [sam]	three
4	넷 [net]	네 [ne]	사 [sa]	four
5	다섯 [tasot]	다섯 [tasot]	오 [o]	five
6	여섯 [yosot]	여섯 [yosot]	륙 [ryuk]	six
7	일곱 [ilgop]	일곱 [ilgop]	칠 [chil]	seven
8	여덟 [yodol]	여덟 [yodol]	팔 [pal]	eight
9	아홉 [ahop]	아홉 [ahop]	구 [ku]	nine
10	열 [yol]	열 [yol]	십 [sip]	ten
11	열하나 [yolhana]	열한 [yolhan]	십일 [sibil]	eleven
12	열둘 [yoldul]	열두 [yoldu]	십이 [sibi]	twelve
13	열셋 [yolset]	열세 [yolse]	십삼 [sipsam]	thirteen
14	열넷 [yolnet]	열네 [yolne]	십사 [sipsa]	fourteen
15	열다섯 [yoldasot]	열다섯 [yoldasot]	십오 [sibo]	fifteen
16	열여섯 [yoryosot]	열여섯 [yoryosot]	십륙 [simryuk]	sixteen
17	열일곱 [yorilgop]	열일곱 [yorilgop]	십칠 [sipchil]	seventeen
18	열여덟 [yoryodol]	열여덟 [yoryodol]	십팔 [sippal]	eighteen
19	열아홉 [yorahop]	열아홉 [yorahop]	십구 [sipgu]	nineteen
20	스물 [sumul]	스무 [sumu]	이십 [isip]	twenty
21	스물하나 [sumulhana]	스물한 [sumulhan]	이십일 [isibil]	twenty one
22	스물둘 [sumuldul]	스물두 [sumuldu]	이십이 [isibi]	twenty two
30	서른 [sorun]	서른 [sorun]	삼십 [samsip]	thirty
40	마흔 [mahun]	마흔 [mahun]	사십 [sasip]	forty
50	쉰 [swin]	쉰 [swin]	오십 [osip]	fifty
60	예순 [yesun]	예순 [yesun]	륙십 [ryuksip]	sixty
70	일흔 [ilhun]	일흔 [ilhun]	칠십 [chilsip]	seventy
80	여든 [yodun]	여든 [yodun]	팔십 [palsip]	eighty
90	아흔 [ahun]	아흔 [ahun]	구십 [kusip]	ninety
100			백 [paek]	hundred
101	백하나 [paek·hana]	백한 [paek·han]	백일 [paegil]	a hundred and one
102	백둘 [paekdul]	백두 [paekdu]	백이 [paegi]	a hundred and two
200			이백 [ibaek]	two hundred
300			삼백 [sambaek]	three hundred
400			사백 [sabaek]	four hundred
500			오백 [obaek]	five hundred
600			륙백 [ryukbaek]	six hundred
700			칠백 [chilbaek]	seven hundred
800			팔백 [palbaek]	eight hundred
900			구백 [kubaek]	nine hundred

1,000			천 [chon]	thousand
1,001	천하나 [chonhana]	천한 [chonhan]	천일 [chonil]	a thousand and one
10,000			만 [man]	ten thousand
100,000			십만 [simman]	hundred thousand
1,000,000			백만 [paengman]	one million
10,000,000			천만 [chonman]	ten million
100,000,000			억 [ok]	hundred million

It is advisable to read the numeral in the pure Korean numbers as much as possible.

for example:

19 열아홉 [yorahop] nineteen

111 백열하나 [paegyolhana] a hundred and eleven

1007 천일곱 [chonilgop] a thousand and seven

The declension of the numeral is just the same as that of the noun (*refer to* 26, 27).

116 The ordinal numbers:

Korean		English
The pure Korean ordinal numbers	The ordinal numbers derived from hieroglyphic characters	
첫번째*1 [chotbonjjae], 첫째 [chotjjae]	제일*2 [cheil]	first

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두번째 [tubonjjae], 둘째 [tuljjae] — 제이 [chei] — second

세번째 [sebonjjae], 셋째 [setjjae] — 제삼 [chesam] — third

네번째 [nebonjjae], 넷째 [netjjae] — 제사 [chesa] — fourth

다섯(번)째 [tasot(bon)jjae]	제오 [cheo]	fifth
여섯(번)째 [yosot(bon)jjae]	제륙 [cheryuk]	sixth
일곱(번)째 [ilgop(bon)jjae]	제칠 [chechil]	seventh
여덟(번)째 [yodol(bon)jjae]	제팔 [chepal]	eighth
아홉(번)째 [ahop(bon)jjae]	제구 [chegu]	ninth
열(번)째 [yol(bon)jjae]	제십 [chesip]	tenth
열한(번)째 [yolhan(bon)jjae]	제십일 [chesibil]	eleventh
열두(번)째 [yoldu(bon)jjae]	제십이 [chesibi]	twelfth
스무(번)째 [sumu(bon)jjae]	제이십 [cheisip]	twentieth
서른(번)째 [sorun(bon)jjae]	제삼십 [chesamsip]	thirtieth
마흔(번)째 [mahun(bon)jjae]	제사십 [chesasip]	fortieth
쉰(번)째 [swin(bon)jjae]	제오십 [cheosip]	fiftieth
예순(번)째 [yesun(bon)jjae]	제륙십 [cheryuksip]	sixtieth
일흔(번)째 [ilhun(bon)jjae]	제칠십 [chechilsip]	seventieth
여든(번)째 [yodun(bon)jjae]	제팔십 [chepalsip]	eightieth
아흔(번)째 [ahun(bon)jjae]	제구십 [chegusip]	ninetieth
백(번)째 [paek(bon)jjae]	제일백 [cheilbaek]	hundredth

explanation:

*1 …째 [⋯jjae] is a suffix. It means "order" and is attached to the pure Korean cardinal number in order to form the corresponding pure Korean ordinal number.

*2 제 [che] is a prefix. It means "order" and is put before the cardinal number in order to form the corresponding ordinal number.

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THE COUNTING WORD

117 The numbers are connected to a counting word, and then the counting word lies after the main word. These counting words are different according to the objects to be counted. They have the meaning of "piece" in English.

The counting words are:

① 개[gae] "piece" (for objects)

for example:

의자	두 개	two chairs
[uija	tugae]	
chair	two pieces	

② 명[myong] "person" (for persons)

for example:

대학생	두 명	two students
[taehaksaeng	tumyong]	
student	two persons	

③ 분 [bun] "person" (for expressing respect)

for example:

선생	두 분	two teachers
[sonsaeng	tubun]	
teacher two	persons	

④ 마리 [mari] "animal" (for animals)

for example:

소 두마리		two oxen
[so tumari]		
ox two animals		

⑤ 권 [gwon] "book", "volume" (for books)

for example:

사전 두 권		two dictionaries
[sajon tugwon]		
dictionary two books		

⑥ 장 [jang] "sheet" (for papers, roofing-tiles or bricks)

for example:

종이 두 장		two sheets of paper
[jong·i tujang]		
paper two sheets		

⑦ 벌 [bol] "suit" (for clothes)

for example:

옷 두벌		two suits of clothes
[ot tubol]		
clothes two suits		

⑧ 대 [dae] "piece" (for machines, cars or airplanes)

for example:

비행기 두 대		two airplanes
[pihaeng·gi tudae]		
airplane two pieces		

⑨ 척 [chok] "ship" (for ships)

for example:

배 세척		three ships
[pae sechok]		
ship three ships		

⑩ 채 [chae] "house" (for houses)

for example:

집 한채
[chip hanchae]
house   one house | one house

⑪ 자루 [jaru] "piece" (for pencils or rifles)

for example:

연필   네자루
[yonpil   nejaru]
pencil four pieces | ˙four pencils

⑫ 컬레 [kolle] "pair" (for shoes)

for example:

신   한컬레
[sin   hankolle]
shoes one pair | a pair of shoes

⑬ 문 [mun] "gun" (for guns)

for example:

대포   열문
[taepo   yolmun]
gun   ten guns | ten guns

⑭ 그루 [guru] "tree" (for trees)

for example:

나무   두그루
[namu   tuguru]
tree   two trees | two trees

THE INCOMPLETE NOUN

118 The Korean language has the incomplete noun. An in-
complete noun is a noun which cannot express a   com-
plete meaning and can express it only   when another
word lies before it as an attribute.

for example:
○ 선생   두분*
[sonsaeng tubun]
teacher   two persons | two teachers

explanation:

* The adjectival numeral 두 lies before the incom-
plete noun 분 as an attribute.

○ 우리는 반드시 승리할것이다.* | We shall
[urinun   pandusi   sungrihalgosida]
we   surely   win shall | surely win.

explanation:

*승리하＋다 [sungriha da] win
stem   ending

승리하＋ㄹ＋것＋이＋다
[ㄹ—attributive ending of the verb in its future tense (re-
fer to 147) 것 -incomplete noun 이—exchanging ending
다–low declarative form of the final ending of the
verbal form]
승리할것이다(after contracting the syllable 하 and   the
sound ㄹ)

○ 그가   올수 있다* | He can come.
[kuga   olsu   itda]
he   come can |

explanation:
*오 ＋ 다 [o da] come
stem   ending

오＋ㄹ＋수 있다(ㄹ—attributive ending of the   verb in
its   future tense 수—incomplete noun 있다—verb)
올수 있＋다[(다—low declarative form of the final end-
ing of the verb) after contracting   the   syllable 오
and the sound ㄹ]

THE SUGGESTIVE FINAL ENDINGS
OF THE VERB

119   There are the following suggestive final endings of the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

ㅂ시다[psida]

for example:

| 영화를   봄시다.* | Let us see the film! |

[yonghwarul popsida]
the film   see let us

explanation:

* 보 + 다 [po da] watch
 stem   ending

보 + ㅂ 시 다 (ㅂ시다—*most deferential suggestive form of the final ending of the verb*)

봅 시 다 (*after contracting the syllable* 보 *and the sound* ㅂ)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

세[se]

This final ending is used in written language.

for example:

| 오전에   가세.* | Let us go in the |
| [ojone   kase] | morning! |

the morning in go let us

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem   ending

가 + 세 (세—*middle suggestive form of the final ending of the verb*)

3. The low form of courtesy:

자[ja]

for example:

○ 미제를   남 | Let us drive the
[mijerul   nam | US imperialists
the US imperialists   south | out of south
조선에서   몰아내자*! | Korea!
josoneso   moranaeja]
Korea from drive out let us

explanation:

* 몰아내 + 다 [moranae da] drive out
 stem   ending

몰아내 + 자 (자—*low suggestive form of the final ending cf the verb*)

○ 녀성들의 권리를 옹호하자* ! | Let us defend
[nyosongdurui kwollirul onghohaja] | women's rights.
the women of the right defend let us

explanation:

* 옹호하 + 다 [onghoha da] defend
 stem   ending

옹호하 + 자 (자—*low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb*)

120   Table of suggestive final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅂ시다[psida]	세 [se]	자[ja]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such suggestive final endings

of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other suggestive final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

THE IMPERATIVE FINAL
ENDINGS OF THE VERB

121 There are the following imperative final endings of the verb:

1. The most deferential form:

십시오 [sipsio]

This final ending is used when the speaker holds the person addressed in high esteem.

for example:
빨리 오십시오.*
[bballi osipsio]
quickly come!

| Come quickly!

explanation:

*오 + 다 [o da] come
 stem   ending

오+십시오 (십시오—most deferential imperative form
           of the final ending of the verb)

2. The middle form of courtesy:

시오 [sio]

This final ending is used both in spoken and written Korean.

for example:
어서 앉으시오.*
[oso anjusio]
please sit down!

| Please, sit down!

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explanation:

* 앉 + 다 [an da] sit down
  stem ending

앉+으+시오(으—link vowel 시오—middle imperative form
         of the final ending of the verb)

3. The low form of courtesy:

라[ra]

for example:
빨리 오라.*
[bballi ora]
quickly come!

| Come quickly!

explanation:

*오 + 다 [o da] come
  stem ending

오 + 라 (라—low imperative form of the final end-
        ing of the verb)

122 Table of imperative final endings of the verb

the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
십시오 [sipsio]	시오 [sio]	라 [ra]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such imperative final endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other imperative final endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

WORD ORDER

123 The suggestive final form of the verb in the sentence

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is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

미제를 남조선
[mijerul namjoson
the US imperialists south Korea
에서 몰아내자*.
eso moranaeja]
from drive out let us

Let us drive the US imperialists out of south Korea!

explanation:

* 몰아내+다 [moranae da] drive out
  stem ending

  몰아내+자 (자—*low suggestive form of the final ending of the verb*)

The suggestive final form 몰아내자 of the verb 몰아내다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

124 The imperative final form of the verb in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

for example:

핵 무 기 를 철 폐 하 라*
[haengmugirul cholpehara]
the nuclear weapon abolish!

Abolish nuclear weapons!

explanation:

* 철폐하+ 다 [cholpeha da] abolish
  stem ending

  철폐하+라 (라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The imperative final form 철폐하라 of the verb 철폐하다 in the sentence is the predicate, and it lies at the end of the sentence.

125 The adjectival cardinal number lies before the word

it refers to.

for example:

열 아 홉 살
[yorahopsal]
nineteen age

nineteen years old

explanation:

The adjectival cardinal number 열아홉 lies before the word 살 it refers to.

LESSON 8

THE ADVERB

126 According to their meaning or function adverbs in Korean fall into the following categories:

1. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of an action.

These adverbs denote the quality of an action, the manner in which an action is performed or give a quantitative characteristic of an action or a quality. These adverbs are very closely connected with the verbs which they modify.

for example:

깊이[kipi] deeply
높이 [nopi] highly
널리[nolli] widely
반가이[pan·gai] gladly
천천히[chonchoni] slowly
자주[chaju] often

힘껏[himggot] with all one's strength
가까이[kaggai] near
늘[nul] always
멀리[molli] far
이미[imi] already

2. Adverbs which include words pointing out some characteristic feature of a state.

These adverbs are very closely connected with the ad-

jectives which they modify.

for example:

대단히[taedani] very   좀[chom] a little
아주[aju] very   약간[yakgan] a little
상당히[sangdang.i] fairly   꽤[ggae] fairly
거의[koui] nearly   이리[iri] so; thus

3. Adverbs which are related to the sentence as a whole.

These adverbs are very closely connected with sentences as a whole.

These adverbs denote such modality as conviction, assumption, surmise, doubt and will.

for example:

물론[mullon] of course   만일[manil] if, when
결코[kyolko] never   비록[pirok] although
정말[chongmal] indeed   도대체[todaeche] on earth
사실[sasil] really   응당[ungdang] naturally
만약[manyak] if, when

4. Adverbs which include words expressing both onomatopoetic and mimetic words

These adverbs are very closely connected with the verbs which they modify. Besides, they are in close relation to the nouns and are used as the attribute or predicate in sentences.

for example:

쿵[kung] bang   꽝[kwang] bounce
꼬끼오[ggoggio]   하하[haha] ha ha
cock-a-doodle-doo   뭉게뭉게[munggemung.ge] densely

5. Connecting adverbs

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These adverbs connect some parts of a sentence.

for example:
및[mit] and   또한[ddohan] also
겸[kyom] and concurrently

6. Adverbs of negation
These adverbs lie mainly before verbs the meaning of which they deny.
아니[ani] / 안[an] not (negation without condition and cause)
못[mot] not (negation with condition and cause)

127   Adverbs have diverse lexical meaning and, besides, differ from each other in their structure. Some of them are single words whereas others are derivatives.

1. Single adverb:

for example:
잘[chal] good; often   몸소[momso] personally
매우[maeu] very

2. Derivatives:
These are formed by attaching 이[i] or 히[hi] to the root of the adjective.

1) By attaching the suffix 이[i]

for example:

깊이[kipi] deeply
explanation:

깊 + 다 [kip da] deep
root   ending
깊 + 이 (이 — *suffix*)

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The adverb 깊이 is formed by attaching the suffix 이 to the root 깊 of the adjective 깊다.

2) By attaching the suffix 히 [hi]

for example:

용 감 히 [yong·gami] bravely

explanation:

용감+ 하 + 다 [yong·gam ha da] brave
root suffix ending
용감 + 히 (히—*suffix*)

The adverb 용감히 is formed by attaching the suffix 히 to the root 용감 of the adjective 용감하다.

THE CONNECTING FORM OF THE VERB, ADJECTIVE OR VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

128   The connecting form of the verb,   adjective   or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form, the ending of which is used as a conjunction.

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching the connecting ending to the stem   of the verb or adjective or to the noun, pronoun or numeral.
The following are the connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form   of the noun,   pronoun or numeral:

129   1. The coordinative connecting endings:

The coordinative connecting endings connect grammatically equivalent units.

The coordinative connecting endings are divided into three kinds:

130   1) The copulative connecting endings:
The copulative connecting endings connect equal units.

(1) 고 [go]
This connecting ending is used in order to express the simple linking and the linking of   chronological order.

for example:

○ 먹 고*1   입는*2   문제   the question of food
[mog·go   imnun   munje]   and clothes
eating and dressing question

explanation:

*1 먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
stem   ending
먹 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)

*2 입 + 다 [ip da] dress
stem   ending
입 + 는 [는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense(refer to* 147)]

○ 조선사람은   슬기롭고*1   The Koreans are a
[chosonsaramun sulgiropgo   wise and brave nation.
the Korean   wise and
용 감 한*2 민족이다.
yong·gamhan minjogida]
brave   nation is

explanation:

*1 슬기롭 + 다 [sulgirop da] wise
stem   ending
슬기롭+ 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)

*2 용감하 + 다 [yong·gamha da] brave
stem   ending
용감하 + ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense(refer to* 149)]

용감한 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound* ㄴ)

○ 맑 고*¹ 푸른*² 하늘 │ the clear, blue sky
[malgo purun hanul]
clear and blue sky │

explanation:

*₁ 맑 + 다 [mak da] clear
stem ending
맑 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending*)

*₂ 푸르 + 다 [puru da] blue
stem ending
푸르 + ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)
푸른 (*after contracting the syllable* 르 *and the sound* ㄴ)

○ 비 료·는 쌀 이 고* │ The fertilizer is
[piryonun ssarigo │ rice, and the rice is
the fertilizer rice is and │ namely communism.
쌀은 곧 공산주의다.
ssarun kot kongsanju·uida]
rice namely communism is │

explanation:

*쌀+이+고(쌀—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 고—*copulative connecting ending*)

(2) 며[myo], 면서[myonso]

These connecting endings are used in order to express a simple link.

for example:

○ 소년단원들이 │ Children's Union mem-
[sonyon danwonduri │ bers march on the stre-
Children's Union members │ et, singing a song.
노래를 부르며*
noraerul purumyo
a song sing and │

거리를 행진한다. │
korirul haengjinhanda]
street march │

explanation:

* 부르 + 다 [puru da] sing
stem ending
부르 + 며 (며—*copulative connecting ending*)

○ 그는 시인이며* 작곡가이다. │ He is a poet
[kunun si·inimyo chakgokgaida] │ and composer.
he a poet and composer is │

explanation:

* 시인+이+며(시인—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 며—*copulative connecting ending*)

○ 로동자이면서* │ Comrade Kim, a wor-
[rodongjaimyonso │ ker and concurrently a
a worker is and │ student at a university-
공장대학생인 │ level factory college
kongjangdaehaksaeng·in
concurrently a university-
level factory
김동무
kimdongmu]
college student being
Kim comrade

explanation:

* 로동자+이+면서(로동자— *noun* 이— *exchanging ending* 면서—*copulative connecting ending*)

|3| 2) The adversative connecting endings:
The adversative connecting endings are used to connect two adversative units.

(1) 지만[jiman]
for example:

우리는 전쟁을 바라지 │ We don't want
[urinun chonjaeng·ul paraji │ the war, but
we the war want │ never fear it.

않 지 만*¹ 결 코   전 쟁 을
anchiman kyolko chonjaeng.ul
not but   surely the war

두려워하지 않는다*².
turyowohaji annunda]
fear   not

explanation:

   *¹ 바라+ 다 [para da] want
     stem ending
    바라+지 않다[지—*connecting ending of negation(refer to*
      139) 않다—*verb*]
    바라+지 않+지만(지만—*adversative connecting ending*)
   *² 두려워하+ 다 [turyowoha da] fear
     stem   ending
    두려워하+지 않다(지—*connecting ending of negation*
      않다—*verb*)
    두려워하+지 않+는다(는다—*low declarative form of the*
      final ending of the verb)

(2) ㄴ데[nde]

ㄴ데 denotes the present tense.

This connecting ending is used in the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without ending of the tense and in the adjective without ending of the tense.

for example

그 는 로 동 자 인 데* [kunun rodongjainde he a worker is‸but 꽁 장 kongjang a university-level factory 대 학 생 이 다 . daehaksaengida] college student is	He is a worker, but a student at a university-level factory college.

explanation:

   * 로동자+이+ㄴ데 (로동자—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㄴ데

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    —*adversative connecting ending*)
   로동자인데(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the*
   sound ㄴ)

132 3) The disjunctive connecting ending:

   (1) 나[na], 든[dun]
These connecting endings are used in pairs, but they can also be used alone.

for example:

눈 이 오 나* 비 가 오 나* [nuni ona piga ona snow comes or rain comes or 언제나 초소를 지 키 는 우리 onjena chosorul chikinun uri always the post defending our 인 민 군 군 인 돌 inmin.gun gunindul] People's Army soldiers	the soldiers of our People's Army who always defend the post whether it snows or rains

explanation:

   * 오 + 다 [o da] come
    stem   ending
    오 + 나(나—*disjunctive connecting ending*)

든[dun] can be used instead of 나[na].

for example:

눈 이 오든 비 가 오든 [nuni odun piga odun snow comes or rain comes or	whether it snows or rains

(2) 든지[dunji]

This connecting ending is used in pairs, but it can also be used alone.

for example:

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내가   가든지*¹   네가
[naega kadunji   nega
I   go or   you
가든지*¹   하여야   한다.*²
kadunji   hayoya   handa]
go or   must

I or you must go.

explanation:
*₁ 가 + 다 [ka da] go
   stem ending
   가 + 든지(든지—*disjunctive connecting ending*)
*₂ 하 + 다 [ha da] do
   stem ending
   하+여야 하다[여야—*connecting ending of condition(refer
   to 134)* 하다—*verb*]
   하+여야 하+ㄴ다(ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final
   ending of the verb*)
   하여야 한다—(*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the
   sound* ㄴ)

133 2. The subordinate connecting endings:
   The subordinate connecting endings are divided as
   follows:

134 1) The connecting endings of condition:
   These endings connect subordinate and principal
   parts, the former of which expresses the condition
   for the latter.

   (1) 면[myon]
   for example:
   래일   날씨가 、   좋으면*¹   When the weather is
   [raeil   nalssiga   choumyon   fine tomorrow, we
   tomorrow the weather good when   shall start.

   우리는 출발하겠다*²
   urinun   chulbalhagetda]
   we   start shall

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explanation:
*₁ 좋 + 다[chota] good
   stem ending
   좋 + 으 + 면(으—*link vowel* 면—*connecting ending
   of condition*)
*₂ 출발하+다[chulbalha da] start
   stem ending
   출발하+겠+다(겠—*ending of the future tense* 다—*low
   declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

(2) 아야[aya] / 어야[oya] / 여야[yoya]
These endings express indispensable condition.
아야[aya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective
or verbal form of the noun, pronoun   or numeral has
the vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅗ [o] in its last syllable.
   for example:
   나가 + 다 [naga da] go out
   stem   ending
   나가+아야(아야—*connecting ending of condition*)
   나가야(*after contracting the syllables* 가[ga] *and* 아[a])

어야 [oya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjecti-
ve or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has
the vowel ㅓ [o], ㅕ [yo], ㅜ [u], ─[u] or ㅣ [i] in its last
syllable.
   for example:
   먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
   stem   ending
   먹 + 어야(어야—*connecting ending of condition*)

여야 [yoya] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective
or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in
the vowel ㅣ [i], ㅐ [ae], ㅔ [e], ㅚ [oe], ㅟ [wi], ㅢ [ui] or
the syllable 하 [ha] in its last syllable.

   for example:
   공부하+ 다 [kongbuha da] study
   stem   ending

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공부하＋여야 (여야—*connecting ending of condition*)

for example:

너 는 열 심 히 공 부 하 여 야*
[nonun yolsimi kongbuhayoya
you hard only when study
시 험 에 합 격 할 수 있 다 .
sihome hapgyokalsu itda]
to exam pass can

Only when you study hard can you pass the exam.

explanation:

＊ 공부하 ＋ 다 [kongbuha da] study
　　stem　　*ending*
　　공부하 ＋ 여야(여야—*connecting ending of condition*)

135　2) The connecting endings of cause:

The connecting endings of cause connect the sub·ordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the cause for the latter.

(1) 므로[muro]

for example:

비 가 오 므 로* 나는
[piga omuro nanun
the rain comes because I

Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

우 산 을 가 지 고 간 다 .
usanul kajigo kanda]
the umbrella take

explanation:

＊ 오 ＋ 다 [o da] come
　　stem　*ending*
　　오 ＋ 므로(므로—*connecting ending of cause*)

(2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga]

These connecting endings mainly express the reason.

for example:

날 씨 가 몹 시
[nalssiga mopssi
the weather very
추 우 니* 건 강 에
chu·uni kon·gang·e
cold because health to
주 의 하 라 .
chu·uihara]
attention pay!

Look after your health because it is very cold!

explanation:

＊ 춥 ＋ 다 [chup da] cold
　　stem ending
　　추 ＋ 우 ＋ 니[(니—*connecting ending of cause*) *af·ter exchanging the sound* ㅂ *for the syllable* 우 *(refer to 196)*]

니까 [nigga] can be used instead of 니 [ni].

for example:

추우니까 [chu·unigga] cold because

explanation:

춥 ＋ 다 [chup da] cold
stem ending
추 ＋ 우 ＋ 니까[(니까—*connecting ending of cause*) *after exchanging the sound* ㅂ *for the syllable* 우 *(refer to 196)*]

(3) 더니[doni]

This connecting ending expresses the reason or cause.

for example:

그는 열 심 히 공부하더니*1
[kunun yolsimi kongbuhadoni
he diligently studied as
성공하였다 *2.
song·gonghayotda]
succeeded

As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

*₁ 공부하+ 다 [kongbuha da] study
   stem   ending
공부하+더니(더니—*connecting ending of cause*)

*₂ 성공하 + 다 [song·gongha da] succeed
   stem   ending
성공하+였+다(였—*ending of the past tense* 다 —*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

136 3) The connecting endings of order:

These endings are used to express that some acts occur in order.

(1) 다[da], 다가[daga]

These connecting endings are mainly used with the verb.

They express that an action is discontinued and followed by another action.

for example:

그는 책을 [kunun chaegul he the book 보다* poda to read stopping 나갔다. nagat·da] went out	He stopped reading the book and went out.

explanation:

* 보 + 다 [po da] read
   stem   ending
보 + 다(다—*connecting ending of order*)

다가[daga] can be used instead of 다[da].

for example:

보다가[podaga] to read stopping

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explanation:

보 + 다 [po da] read
   stem   ending
보 + 다가(다가—*connecting ending of order*)

(2) 자[ja]

This connecting ending is mainly used with the verb. It expresses that an action is followed by another action.

for example:

비 가 오 자*₁ [piga oja the rain came immediately 어두워졌다*₂ oduwojyotda] dark got	Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

explanation:

*₁ 오 + 다 [oda] come
   stem   ending
오 + 자(자—*connecting ending of order*)

*₂ 어둡 + 다 [odup da] dark
   stem   ending
어두+우+어+지다[(어—*connecting ending of method or means* 지다—*verb which is used as an uxiliary*)*after exchanging the sound* ㅂ *for the syllable* 우(*refer to* 196)]
어두+워+지+다[(지—*stem* 다—*ending*) *after contracting the syllables* 우 *and* 어]
어두+워+지+였+다(였—*ending of the past tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
어두워졌다(*after contracting the syllables* 지 *and* 였)

137 4) The connecting endings of method or means

아[a] / 어[o] / 여[yo]

아[a] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vow-

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el ㅏ [a], ㅑ [ya] or ㅗ [o] in its last syllable.

어 [o] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅓ [o], ㅕ [yo], ㅜ [u], ㅡ [u] or ㅣ [i] in its last syllable.

여 [yo] is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅣ [i], ㅐ [ae], ㅔ [e], ㅚ [oe], ㅟ [wi], ㅢ [ui] or the syllable 하 [ha] in its last syllable.

for example:
○ 해가   솟아*¹ 오른다*² | The sun rises.
[haega   sosaorunda]
the sun going up   rises

explanation:
*₁ 솟 + 다 [sot da] go up
   stem   ending
   솟 + 아 (아—connecting ending of method or means)
*₂ 오르+다[oru da] rise
   stem ending
   오르+ㄴ다(ㄴ다—low declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
   오 른 다(after contracting the syllable 르 and the sound ㄴ)
○ 반제련대성, | for anti-imperialist
[panjeryondaessong
anti-imperialist solidarity | solidarity, peace and
평화와   친선을 위하여* | friendship
pyonghwawa chinsonul wihayo]
peace and   friendship for

explanation:
* 위하 + 다 [wiha da] serve
  stem   ending
  위하 + 여(여—connecting ending of method or means)

138 5) The connecting endings of purpose or intention

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(1) 려[ryo], 려고[ryogo], 자고[jago]
These endings express intention.

for example:
하자고* 결심하면 | If man is determined, there is nothing which cannot be finished.
[hajago kyolsimhamyon
to do   determines if
못 해 낼
motaenael
not able to finish
일이 없다.
iri opda]
work there is not

explanation:
* 하 + 다 [ha da] do
  stem ending
  하 + 자고(자고—connecting ending of aim or intention)

(2) 러(ro)
This ending expresses purpose.
for example:
나는 공부하러* | I go to school in order to study.
[nanun   kongbuharo
I in order to study
학교에   간다.
hakgyoe   kanda]
school to go

explanation:
* 공부하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study
  stem   ending
  공부하+러(러—connecting ending of purpose or intention)

139 6) The connecting ending of negation

지[ii]

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This ending is connected to 않다[anta] "not", 못하다 [motada] "cannot" or 말다[malda] "not" and is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective.

It expresses an action or situation which is denied.

The word with 지[ji] becomes a part of the sentence together with 않다[anta] "not", 못하다[motada] "cannot" or 말다[malda] "not".

for example:

푸른 하늘을	더럽히지	말 라*!	Don't pollute
[puruṅ hanurul	toropiji	malla]	the blue sky!
the blue sky	pollute	not!	

explanation:

* 더럽히 + 다 [toropi da] pollute
     stem   ending .

더럽히 + 지 말다 (지—*connecting ending of negation*
    말다—*verb which is used as an auxiliary*)

더럽히지 말 + 다
      stem   *ending*

더럽히지 말 + 라 (라—*low imperative form of the final end-*
ing of the verb)

140   Table of connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

classification		connecting ending
coordinative	copulative	(1) 고[go] (2) 며[myo], 면서[myonso]
	adversative	(1) 지만 [jiman] (2) ㄴ데[nde]
	disjunctive	(1) 나[na], 든 [dun] (2) 든지[dunji]

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subordinative	condition	(1) 면[myon] (2) 아야[aya] / 어야[oya]/ 여야[yoya]
	cause	(1) 므로[muro] (2) 니[ni], 니까[nigga] (3) 더니[doni]
	order	(1) 다[da], 다가 [daga] (2) 자[ja]
	method or means	아[a]/어[o]/여[yo]
	purpose or intention	(1) 려[ryo], 려고[ryogo], 자고[jago] (2) 러[ro]
	negation	지[ji]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are often used.

For the other connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

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WORD ORDER

141   The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the unit to be connected.

for example:

조선사람은	슬기롭고*	
[chosonsaramun	sulgiropgo	The Koreans are a
the Korean	wise and	wise and brave nation.
용감한	민족이다.	
yong.gamhan	minjogida]	
brave	nation is	

explanation:

    *The connecting form 슬기롭고 of the adjective 슬기롭다 lies before the unit 용감한 to be connected.

142   The position of the adverb

1. The adverb can be an adverbial modifier.
1) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the verb.
(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the verb.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the final form of the verb, the final predicate.

for example:

그는	빨리*¹	달린다*².	
[kunun	bballi	tallinda]	He runs quickly.
he	quickly	runs	

explanation:

    *₁ The adverb 빨리 lies before the final form 달린다 of

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the verb 달리다. the final predicate.

  *₂ 달리 + 다 [talli da] run
     stem   ending

    달리 +ㄴ다(ㄴ다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

    달린다(*after contracting the syllable* 리 *and the sound* ㄴ)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the verb.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the verb, the connecting predicate.

for example:

그가	안*¹오고*²	내가 온다.	
[kuga	anogo	naega onda]	He does'nt come
he	not comes and	I come	and I come.

explanation:

  *¹ The adverb 안 lies before the connecting form 오고 of the verb 오다. the connecting predicate.

  *₂ 오 + 다 [o da] come
     stem ending

    오 + 고 (고—*copulative connecting ending of the verb*)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the verb.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the verb (*refer to* 147), the attribute.

for example:

잘*¹	자는*²	아이	
[chal	chanun	ai]	a good sleeping child
good sleeping	child		

explanation:

  *₁ The adverb 잘 comes before the attributive form 자는

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of the verb 자다. the attribute.

*₂ 자 + 다 [cha da] sleep
   stem   ending

자 + 는[는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense (refer to 147)*]

2) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the adjective

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the adjective.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and lies before the final form of the adjective, the final predicate.

for example:

이 방은 아주*¹ 큽니다*²	This room is very
[i pang·un aju kumnida]	large.
this room very large	

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 아주 comes before the final form 큽니다 of the adjective 크다. the final predicate.

*₂ 크 + 다 [ku da] large
   stem   ending

크+ㅂ니다(ㅂ니다—*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the adjective*)

큽니다(*after contracting the syllable* 크 *and the sound* ㅂ)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the connecting form of the adjective.
The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the connecting form of the adjective, the connecting predicate.

for example:

이 방은 아주*¹ 크고*² 밝다.	This room is
[i pang·un aju kugo pakda]	very large and
this room very large and bright	bright.

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 아주 lies before the connecting form 크고 of the adjective 크다. the connecting predicate.

*₂ 크 + 다 [ku da] large
   stem   ending

크 + 고(고—*copulative connecting ending of the adjective*)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute expressed by the attributive form of the adjective.
The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the attributive form of the adjective (*refer to* 149), the   attribute.

for example:

아주*¹ 큰*² 방	a very large room
[aju kun pang]	
very large room	

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 아주 lies before the attributive form 큰 of the adjective 크다. the attribute.

*₂ 크 + 다 [ku da] large
   stem   ending

크+ㄴ(ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense (refer to 149)*]

큰(*after contracting the syllable* 크 *and the sound* ㄴ)

3) The adverb can be a modifier to the part of sentence expressed by the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

(1) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate expressed by the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before the final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or

numeral, the final predicate.

for example:

별써*¹ 가을이다*².
[polsso   kaurida]
already autumn is

It is already autumn.

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 벌써 lies before the final form 가을이다 of
the verbal form of the noun 가을. the final predicate.
*₂ 가을＋이＋다(가을—*noun* 이 —*exchanging ending* 다—*low
declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

(2) The adverb can be a modifier to the predicate
expressed by the connecting form of the verbal
form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.
　　The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes
before the connecting form of the verbal form of the
noun, pronoun or numeral, the connecting predicate.

for example:

벌써*¹ 가을이지만*²
[polsso   kaurijiman]
already   autumn is but
날씨는 따뜻하다.
nalssinun ddaddutada]
the weather warm

It is already autumn,
but the weather is
warm.

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 벌써 lies before the connecting form 가을
이지만 of the verbal form of the noun 가을. the con-
necting predicate.
*₂ 가을＋이＋지만(가을—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 지만—*ad-
versative connecting ending of the verbal form*)

(3) The adverb can be a modifier to the attribute ex-
pressed by the attributive form of the verbal form

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of the noun, pronoun or numeral.
　　The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes be-
fore the attributive form of the verbal form of the
noun, pronoun or numeral (*refer to* 154), the attribute.

for example:

벌써*¹ 대학생인*²
[polsso   taehaksaeng·in
already   student being
김동무
kimdongmu]
Kim comrade

Comrade Kim who is
already a student

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 벌써 comes before the attributive form 대
학생인 of the verbal form of the noun 대학생, the at-
tribute.
*₂ 대학생＋이＋ㄴ(대학생—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* ㄴ—*at-
tributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense*)
대학생인(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound*
ㄴ)

4) The adverb can be a modifier to another modifier
expressed by an adverb or adverbial form.
The adverb is an adverbial modifier and comes before
another adverb or adverbial form, the adverbial modi-
fier.
for example:

좀*¹ 천천히 걸어라*²!
[chom chonchoni korora]
a little slowly   walk!

Walk a little slowly!

explanation:

*₁ The adverb 좀 comes before another adverb 천천히, the
adverbial modifier.
*₂ 걸＋다 walk
걸＋어라[(어라—*low imperative form of the final ending of*

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the verb) after exchanging the sound ㄷ *for the sound* ㄹ
(refer to 196)]

2. The adverb can be an attribute.

The adverb may lie before the word which it modifies.
for example:

쿵* 소리	bang
[kung sori]	
bang crack	

explanation:

· * The adverb 쿵 comes before the word 소리 it refers to.

3. The adverb can be a predicate.

The adverb comes at the end of the sentence.
for example:

닭들은 꼬끼오*	Hens cry cock-
[takdurun ggoggio]	a-doodle-doo.
hens cock-a-doodle-doo	

explanation:.

* The adverb 꼬끼오 comes at the end of the sentence.

4. The connecting adverb connects similar units.
for example:

정치, 경제 및* 문화	policy, economy and
[chongchi kyongje mit munhwa]	culture
policy, economy and culture	

explanation:

* The connecting adverb 및 connects 경제 and 문화 and
comes between them.

LESSON 9

THE PRE-NOUN

143 The pre-noun is a part of speech which defines the
character of the object and is not used as a predicate,
but only as an attribute.
for example:

○ 온 사회 [on sahoe] whole society
pre-noun noun

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○ 모든 근로자들*[modun kullojadul] all working people
pre-noun noun

explanation:

* 근로자 + 들(근로자—*noun* 들—*plural ending*)

144 The pre-nouns are divided into two kinds:

1. The pre-noun which expresses the quantity of the object

for example:

○ 매 사람 [mae saram] each man
pre-noun noun

○ 약 3배 [yak sambae] about three times
pre-noun noun

2. The pre-noun which expresses a property of the object
for example:

○ 사회주의, 공산주의의	the new era of social-
[sahoeju·ui kongsanju·uiui	ism and communism
socialism of communism of	
새 기원*	
sae kiwon]	
new era	

explanation:

* 새 기원
pre-noun noun

○ 딴 사람 [ddan saram] another person
pre-noun noun

145 The pre-noun has no ending and is only used as an at·
tribute.

for example:

온 나라 [on nara] whole country
pre-noun noun
explanation:

The pre-noun 온 comes before the noun 나라 as an
attribute.

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THE INTERJECTION

146 The interjection denotes the emotion and attitude of the speaker.

There are the following interjections:

1. Interjections which express emotions such as joy, sorrow and wonder:

for example:

1) joy: 만세! [manse] hurrah!

2) sorrow: 오! [o] oh!, 아이고! [aigo] woe!

3) wonder: 아! [a] ah!, 오! [o] oh!

2. Interjections which express the demand or will of the speaker.

for example:

○ 자[cha] now

○ 어서[oso] please

3. Interjections which express the attitude of the person addressed.

for example:

○ 응[ung] yes (to a person of the same rank or to an inferior)

○ 예[ye] yes (to a superior)

THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM
OF THE VERB

147 The attributive form of the verb is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verb to the stem of the verb:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verb

는[nun]

This ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs simultaneously with another action or at the time when the person is speaking.

for example:

싸우는* 인민	fighting people
[ssaunun inmin]	
fighting people	

explanation:

*싸우 + 다 [ssau da] fight
  stem   ending

싸우+ 는 (는—*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense*)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past tense of the verb

ㄴ[n]

This attributive ending is the attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs before another action or before the time when the person is speaking.

for example:

○ 우리 나라에	the people's power es-
[uri nara·e	tablished in our country
our country in	
세워진* 인민정권	
sewojin inminjong·gwon]	
established people power	

explanation:

*세우 + 다 [seu da] establish
  stem   ending

세 우 + 어 + 지다 (어 —*connecting ending of method or means*
    지다—*verb which is used as an auxiliary*)

세워 + 지 + 다 (*after contracting the   sylla-
bles 우 and 어*)

세워 + 지 + ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verb in its past tense*)

세워진 (*after contracting the syllable* 지 *and the sound* ㄴ)

○ 이 책은 내가
[i chaegun naega
this book I

어제   읽은* 책이다.
oje   ilgun chaegida]
yesterday read   book is

| | This book is the book which I read yesterday. |

explanation:

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
  stem ending

  읽 + 으 + ㄴ (으—link-vowel ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verb in its past tense*)

  읽 + 은 (*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㄴ)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the past contin-
   uous tense of the verb

   던 [don]

   for example:

   이 책은 내가
   [i chaegun naega
   this book I

   어제   읽던*
   oje   ikdon
   yesterday   having been read

   책이다.
   chaegida]
   book is

| | This book is the book which I was reading yesterday. |

explanation:

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
  stem ending

  읽 + 던 (던—*attributive ending of the verb in its past continuous tense*)

4. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense
   of the verb

   ㄹ [l]

---

for example:

○ 어린이들은   앞날의
[orinidurun   amnarui
the children the future of

조국을
chogugul
the fatherland

떠메고나갈*
ddomegonagal
to shoulder and go forward

우리 혁명의 믿음직한
uri hyongmyong·ui midumjikan
our revolution of reliable

후계자들이다.
hugyejadurida]
successors are

| | The children are the reliable successors of our revolution who will brighten the future of our fatherland. |

explanation:

* 떠메 + 다 [ddome da] shoulder
  stem ending

  떠메 + 고 + 나가다 (고— *copulative connecting ending*
  나가다—*verb which is used as an auxiliary*)

  떠메 + 고 + 나가 + 다
  stem ending

  떠메 + 고 + 나가 + ㄹ (ㄹ—*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense*)

  떠메고 나갈 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄹ)

○ 이 책은 내가
[i chaegun naega
this book I

래일   읽을* 책이다.
raeil   ilgul chaegida]
tomorrow to be read book is

| | This book is the book which I shall read to-morrow. |

explanation:

* 읽 + 다 [ik da] read
  stem ending

  읽 + 으 + ㄹ (으— *link-vowel*

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ㄹ–*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense*)
읽을(*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㄹ)

148 Table of the attributive endings of the verb

attributive ending of the verb	tense
는[nun]	present
ㄴ[n]	past
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE

149 The attributive form of the adjective is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the adjective to the stem of the adjective:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the adjective
   ㄴ[n]

   for example:

   O 오늘 우리 사회주의 조국은
   [onul uri sahoeju·ui jogugun
   today our socialist fatherland

   조선 인민의 행 복 한*
   chosoninminui haengbokan
   Korean people of happy

   Our socialist fatherland is today the happy cradle of the Korean people.

보금자리이다.
pogumjari·ida]
nest is

explanation:

＊행복하 + 다 [haengboka da] happy
stem ending

행복하 + ㄴ (ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)

행복한(*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound* ㄴ)

O 이것은 붉은* 꽃이다.   This is a red flower.
[igosun pulgun ggochida]
this red flower is

explanation:

＊붉 + 다 [puk da] red
stem ending

붉 + 으 + ㄴ (으—*link-vowel*

　　　 ㄴ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)

붉은(*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㄴ)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the adjective
   던[don]

   for example:

   어둡던* 하늘이 맑게
   [odupdon hanuri malge
   having been dark sky clearly

   개인다.
   kaeinda]
   brightens

   The sky which was dark brightens up.

   explanation:

   ＊어둡 + 다 [odup da] dark
   stem ending

   어둡 + 던 (던—*attributive ending of the adjective in its past continuous tense*)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the adjective

ㄹ[l]

for example:

이것은 클* 나무이다. | This is a tree that
[igosun   kul   namuida] | will grow big.
this   to grow big tree is |

explanation:

* 크 + 다 [ku da] big
  stem   ending

크 + ㄹ(ㄹ—*attributive ending of the adjective in its*
      future tense)

클(*after contracting the syllable* 크 *and the sound* ㄹ)

150 Table of the attributive endings of the adjective

attributive ending of the adjective	tense
ㄴ[n]	present
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

THE ATTRIBUTIVE FORM OF THE VERBAL FORM OF THE NOUN, PRONOUN OR NUMERAL

151 The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which is used as an attribute.

The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun,

pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verbal form to the noun, pronoun or numeral by means of the exchanging ending 이:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

ㄴ[n]

for example:

주체의 조국인* | Korea, the fatherland
[chucheui chogugin | of Juche
Juche of the fatherland being |

조선
choson]
Korea

explanation:

*조국+이+ㄴ(조국—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending*
  ㄴ—*attributive ending of the verbal form in its*
    present tense)
조국인(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral
던[don]

for example:

지난 날에 조선인민군 | Comrade Kim who was a
[chinannare chosoninmingun | soldier of the Korean
the past in Korean People's Army | People's Army

군인이던*   김동무
guninidon   kimdongmu]
soldier having been Kim comrade |

explanation:

*조선인민군 군인 + 이 + 던 (조선인민군 군인-*noun*
이-*exchanging ending* 던-*attributive ending of the verbal form in its past continuous tense*)

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ㄹ[l]

for example:

나라의   주인공들일*   the   new generation
[naraui   chuin·gongduril   who will be heroes of
the country of heroes to be   the country

새 세 대
sae sedae]
new generation

explanation:

*주인공 + 들 + 이 + ㄹ (주인공-*noun*   들- *plural ending*
이 -*exchanging ending* ㄹ-*attributive ending of the verbal form in its future tense*)

주인공들일(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄹ)

152 Table of the attributive endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	tense
ㄴ[n]	present
던[don]	past continuous
ㄹ[l]	future

THE FORM OF THE ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF THE VERB OR ADJECTIVE

153 This form is a form which is used as an adverbial modifier.

This is formed by attaching one of the following endings of the adverbial modifier to the stem of the verb or adjective:

1. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

게[ge]. 도록[dorok]

These endings of the adverbial modifier express the manner or circumstance in which some action or situation occurs.

for example:

○ 아름답게*1 피는*2   beautifully blooming
[arumdapge pinun   magnolia blossom
beautifully blooming
목 란 꽃
mongranggot]
magnolia blossom

explanation:

*1 아름답 + 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
stem   *ending*
아름답 + 게 (게-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective*)

*2 피 + 다 [pi da] bloom
stem   *ending*
피 + 는 (는-*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense*)

○ 밤이   깊도록*   till late at night
[pami   kipdorok]
night   deep till

explanation:

* 깊 + 다 [kip da] deep
  stem   ending
  깊+도록 (도록-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective*)

2. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

   듯 [dut],   듯이 [dusi]

   These endings are used to express comparison in actions or situations.

   for example:

.그가 말하듯이*	as he says
[kuga malhadusi]	
he says as	

   explanation:

   * 말하 + 다 [malha da]   say
     stem   ending
     말하+듯이 (듯이-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective*)

3. The ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

   ㄹ수록 [lsurok]

   This ending expresses intensification in comparison.

   for example:

붉을 수록* 아름다운	The redder, the more
[pulgulsurok arumdaun	beautiful is Korean aza-
red the more beautiful	lea.
조선의 진달래	
chosonui chindallae]	
Korean azalea	

   explanation:

   * 붉 + 다 [puk da] red
     stem   ending
     붉+으+ㄹ수록 (으-*link-vowel*   ㄹ수록-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective*)

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붉을수록 (*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㄹ)

154 Table of the endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective
1. 게 [ge], 도록 [dorok]   2. 듯 [dut], 듯이 [dusi]   3. ㄹ수록 [lsurok]

WORD ORDER

155 The attributive form of the verb comes before the word it refers to..

   for example:

싸우는* 인민	fighting people
[ssaunun inmin]	
fighting people	

   explanation:

   * 싸우 + 다 [ssau da] fight
     stem   ending
     싸우+는 (는-*attributive ending of the verb in its present tense*)

   The attributive form 싸우는 of the verb 싸우다 lies before the word 인민 it refers to.

156 The attributive form of the adjective comes before the word it refers to.

   for example:

붉은* 꽃	red flower
[pulgun ggot]	
red flower	

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explanation:

＊ 붉 ＋ 다 [puk da] red
 stem ending

붉＋으＋ㄴ(으-*link-vowel* ㄴ-*attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense*)

붉은 (*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The attributive form 붉은 of the adjective 붉다 lies before the word 꽃 it refers to.

157 The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

로 동 자 발명가인＊ [rodongja palmyong·gain worker inventor being 김 동 무 kimdongmu] Kim comrade	Comrade Kim, an inventor and worker

explanation:

＊ 발명가＋이＋ㄴ(이-*exchanging ending* ㄴ-*attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense*)

발명가인(*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The attributive form 발명가인 of the verbal form of the noun 발명가 lies before the word 김동무 it refers to.

158 The form of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective comes before the word it modifies.
for example:

아 름 답 게＊ 피는 진 달 래 [arumdapge pinun chindallae] beautifully blooming azalea	beautifully blooming azalea

explanation:

＊ 아름답 ＋ 다 [arumdap da] beautiful
 stem ending

아름답＋게(게-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the*

verb or adjective)
The form of the adverbial modifier 아름답게 of the adjective 아름답다 lies before the word 피는 it refers to.

159 The pre-noun comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

○ 새＊ 집 [sae chip] new house	new house

explanation:

＊ The pre-noun 새 comes before the word 집 it refers to.

○ 단＊ 둘 [tan dul] only two	only two

explanation:

＊ The pre-noun 단 comes before the word 둘 it refers to.

160 The interjection depends on no word and mostly comes at the beginning of the sentence.

for example:

오＊ 평양! [o pyongyang oh Pyongyang! 평 양 은 pyongyang·un Pyongyang 나의 심장. naui simjang] my heart	Oh, Pyongyang! Pyongyang is my heart.

explanation:

＊ The interjection 오 comes at the beginning of the sentence.

THE TENSES

161 The tenses in Korean are expressed by the tense ending.

162 The tenses expressed by the tense endings are called the absolute tenses.

The absolute tenses are the present, past and future.

1. The present

The present expresses an action or situation which occurs at the time when the person is speaking.

The present is expressed by the zero tense ending, namely without any tense ending.

for example:

렬차는 달린다*.	The train runs.
[ryolchanun tallinda]	
the train runs	

explanation:

* 달리 + 다 [talli da] run
  stem   ending

달리 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다 – *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

달린다 (*after contracting the syllable* 리 *and the sound* ㄴ)

There is no tense ending in the final form 달린다 of the verb 달리다.

2. The past

The past expresses an action or situation which occured before the time when the person is speaking.

The past is expressed by the ending of the past tense 았[at]/ 었[ot]/ 였[yot].

았[at] is attached to the stem of a word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the

vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ[ya] or ㅗ[o] in its last syllable.

었[ot] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the vowel ㅓ[o], ㅕ[yo], ㅜ[u], ㅡ[u] or ㅣ[i] in its last syllable.

였[yot] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word ends in the vowel ㅣ[i], ㅒ[ae], ㅖ[e], ㅚ[oe], ㅟ[wi], ㅢ[ui] or the syllable 하[ha] in its last syllable.

았[at], 었[ot] and 였[yot] come before the ending of the word which is to express the past.

for example:

두 유격대원이*2	Two partisans visi-
[tu yugyokdaewoni	ted the peasant's
two partisans	cottage.
농막집을 찾아왔다*1.	
nongmakjibul chajawatda]	
the peasant's cottage visited	

explanation:

*1 찾아오 + 다 [chajao da] visit
   stem   ending

찾아오 + 았 + 다 (았 – *ending of the past tense* 다 – *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

찾아왔다 (*after contracting the syllables* 오 *and* 았)

The ending of the past tense 았 is attached to the stem 오 of the verb 오다.

*2 두 유격대원 + 이
   numeral   noun   nominative ending

Although the plural ending 들 is not attached to 유격대원, the meaning of the plural of 유격대원 is expressed by the numeral 두 which lies before 유격대원.

3. The future expresses the action or situation which will occur after the person speaks.

The future is expressed by the ending of the future tense 겠[get].

겠 [get] is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the future.

for example:

우리는 래일 영국으로 [urinun raeil yong·guguro We tomorrow England for 떠나겠습니다*. ddonagetsumnida] leave shall	We shall leave for England tomorrow.

explanation:

* 떠나 + 다   [ddona da] start
  stem   ending

떠나+겠+습니다 (겠-*ending of the future tense* 습니다-
*most deferential declarative form of the final ending
of the verb*)

The ending of the future tense 겠 is attached to the
stem 떠나 of the verb 떠나다.

163 The tenses are also expressed by attributive endings.

These tenses are called the relative tenses.

for example:

○ 그는 열린*¹ 문을 [kunun yollin munul he the opened door 닫았다*². tadatda] shut	He shut the opened door.

explanation:

*₁ 열리 + 다   [yolli da] be opened
  stem   ending

열리+ㄴ [리]-*ending of the voice (refer to 176) ㄴ-
attributive ending of the verb in its past tense]*

열린 (*after contracting the syllable* 리 *and the sound* ㄴ)

*₂ 닫 + 다   [tat da] shut
  stem   ending

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닫+았+다 (았-*ending of the past tense* 다-*low declar-
ative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The attributive ending ㄴ of the verb is the past.
And this is anterior to the past 닫았다.

○ 그는 래달에 [kunun raedare he next month in 수행할*¹ suhaenghal to be carried out 계획을 세웠다*². gyehoegul sewot·da] plan worked out	He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

explanation:

*₁ 수행하 + 다   [suhaengha da] carry out
  stem   ending

수행하 + ㄹ (ㄹ-*attributive ending of the verb in its fu-
ture tense*)

수행할 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and the sound*
ㄹ)

*₂ 세우 + 다   [seu da] work out
  stem   ending

세우+었+다 (었-*ending of the past tense*)

세웠다 (*after contracting the syllables* 우 *and* 었)

The attributive ending ㄹ of the verb is the future.
And this future is the future in the past 세웠다.

164 We can exactly express complicated relations of time
by using tense endings.

1. In order to express the fact that one thing happened
in the past and earlier than another thing, the combin-
ed form of two endings which express the past is used.
Such a combination is made from among the past end-
ings 았[at], 었 [ot] and 였 [yot].

for example:

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이 집 주인은
[i chip chuinun
this house of the owner

그 유격대원들과
ku yugyokdaewondulgwa
those partisans with

전에 만났었으므로*1
chone mannassossumuro
before had met as

반갑게*2 맞이했다*3
pan·gapge majihaet da]
gladly received

| | As the house owner had met those partisans before, he received them gladly. |

explanation:

*1 만나 + 다 [manna da] meet
   stem   ending

만나+았 + 였 + 으 + 므로 (았-*ending of the past tense* 였-*ending of the past tense* 으-*link-vowel* 므로-*connecting ending of cause*)

만났었으므로 (*after contracting the syllables* 나 *and* 았)

*2 반갑 + 다 [pangap da] glad
   stem   ending

반갑 + 게 (게-*ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective*)

*3 맞이하 + 다 [majiha da] receive
   stem   ending

맞이하 + 였 + 다 (였-*ending of the past tense* 다- *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

맞이했다 (*after contracting the syllables* 하 *and* 였)

2. 았[at], 었[ot] and 였[yot] are linked with ㄹ[l] or 겠[get] to express the surmise of a fact in the past.
for example:

○ 그는 평양에
[kunun pyongyang·e
he Pyongyang to

도착하였겠 다*.
tochakayotget da]
may have arrived

| | He may have arrived at Pyongyang. |

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explanation:

* 도착하 + 다 [tochaka da] arrive
  stem   ending

도착하 + 였 + 겠 + 다 (였-*ending of the past tense* 겠-*ending of the future tense* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The ending of the past tense 였 and the ending of the future tense 겠 are linked to express the surmise of a fact in the past.

○ 그는 평양에
[kunun pyongyang·e
he Pyongyang to

도착하였을것이다*.
tochakayossulgosida]
may have arrived

| | He may have arrived at Pyongyang. |

explanation:

* 도착하 + 다 [tochaka da] arrive
  stem   ending

도착하 + 였 + 으 + ㄹ (였-*ending of the past tense* 으-*link-vowel* ㄹ-*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense*)

도착하였을 (*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㄹ)

도착하였을 + 것 + 이 + 다 (것-*incomplete noun* 이-*exchanging ending* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

The ending of the past tense 였 and the attributive ending of the verb in its future tense ㄹ are linked to express the surmise of a fact in the past.

165 The tenses can also be expressed by other methods.

1. The past can also be expressed by the connecting ending which begins with 더 [do].

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for example:

| 그는 열심히 공부하더니*
[kunun yolsimi kongbuhadoni
he diligently studied as

성공하였다.
song·gong·hayotda]
succeeded | As he had studied dili-
gently, he succeeded. |

explanation:

* 공부하 + 다   [kongbuha da] study
 stem   ending

 공부하+더니 (더니-*connecting ending of cause*)

2. The future can also be expressed by attaching 르것[lgot] to the stem of the word concerned.

for example:

| 그는 래일 올것이다*.
[kunun raeil olgosida]
he   tomorrow come will | He will come tomorrow. |

explanation:

 오 + 다   [o da] come
 stem   ending

 오 + 르 + 것 + 이 + 다 (르-*attributive ending of the verb in its future tense* 것-*incomplete noun* 이-*exchanging ending* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

 올것이다 (*after contracting the syllable* 오 *and the sound* 르)

166 Table of the tense endings

name \ tense	present	past	future
ending of the tense	zero ending	았[at], 었[ot], 였[yot]	겠[get]

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RESPECT AND COURTESY

167 Respect is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the doer.

 Respect is expressed by the ending of respect 시[si].
 The ending of respect 시[si] is attached to the predicative word.

for example:

| 선생님이   가십니다*.
[sonsaengnimi kasimnida]
the teacher   goes | The teacher goes. |

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
 stem ending

 가 + 시 + ㅂ니다 (시-*ending of respect* ㅂ니다-*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of   the verb*)

 가십니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㅂ)
 선생님 is the owner of the action.
 The speaker expresses respect to 선생님 by the ending of respect 시.

168 Courtesy is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the person addressed.

 Courtesy is expressed in three forms,   namely,   the most deferential, middle and low forms.

for example:

| ○ 아버지가   가십니다*.
[abojiga   kasimnida]
the father   goes | The father goes. |

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explanation:

❋ 가 + 다 [ka da] *go*
stem   ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니다 (*시-ending of respect* ㅂ니다-*most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

가십니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㅂ)

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential declarative form of the final ending of the verb ㅂ니다.

○ 아버지가   가시오*. | The father goes.

[abojiga   kasio]
the father   goes
explanation:

❋ 가 + 다 [ka da] *go*
stem   ending

가 + 시 + 오 (*시-ending of respect* 오-*middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle declarative form of the final ending of the verb 오.

○ 아버지가   가신다*. | The father goes.

[abojiga   kasinda]
the father   goes

explanation:

❋ 가 + 다 [ka da] *go*
stem   ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다 (*시-ending of respect* ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

가신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㄴ)

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low declarative form of the final ending of the verb ㄴ다.

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169 There are two cases in (the relation between) respect and courtesy.

In the first case the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

In the second case the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1. When the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

for example:

아버지는   언제 | When do you, father,
[abojinun   onje | go to Pyongyang?
the father   when

평양에   가십니까*?
pyongyang·e   kasimnigga]
Pyongyang to   go?

explanation:

가 + 다 [ka da] *go*
stem ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니까 (*시-ending of respect* ㅂ니까-*most deferential interrogative form of the final ending of the verb*)

가십니까 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㅂ)

The speaker expresses respect for 아버지, the doer of an action, by the ending of respect 시.

The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed, who is 아버지, by the most deferential interrogative form ㅂ니까 of the final ending of the verb..

In Korean we do not use the personal pronoun such as you when we speak to a respected person. Instead, we use the denomination of his position in the family or society, such as father, mother and Mr.

2. When the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1) The speaker expresses respect for the doer of an action, etc.:

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for example:

아버지가　평양에　　가신다*.　　| The father goes
[abojiga　pyongyang·e　kasinda]　| to Pyongyang.
the father Pyongyang to　　goes

explanation:

* 가 ＋ 다　　[ka da] go
  stem　ending

  가 ＋ 시 ＋ ㄴ다 (시-*ending of respect* ㄴ다-*low declara-*
  tive form of the final ending of the verb)

  가신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound*
  ㄴ)

  The speaker speaks to an inferior. For example, a　mother
  speaks　to her child.

2) The speaker expresses courtesy for the　person ad-
dressed:

for example:

그　애가　평양에　　| That child goes to
[ku　aega　pyongyang·e　| Pyongyang.
that child　Pyongyang to

갑니다*.
kamnida]
　goes

explanation:

* 가 ＋ 다　　[ka da] go
  stem ending

  가 ＋ ㅂ니다 (ㅂ니다-*most deferential declarative form of*
  the final ending of the verb)

  갑니다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㅂ)

  The speaker speaks to a superior.

  For example, a son speaks to his father.

170 There are several words which have the meaning of
respect. Such words should be used correctly.

for example:

word	word which has the meaning of respect	English
먹다 [mokda]	잡수시다 [chapsusida]	eat
자다 [chada]	주무시다 [chumusida]	sleep
있다 [itda]	계시다 [kesida]	there is, be
말하다 [malhada]	말씀하시다 [malssumhasida]	say
주다 [chuda]	드리다 [turida]	give
	올리다 [ollida]	give

for example:

○ 아버지가　주무신다*.　| The father sleeps.
[abojiga　chumusinda]
the father　sleeps

explanation:

* 주무시 ＋ 다 [jumusi da] sleep
  stem　ending

  주무시 ＋ ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-*low declarative form of　the final*
  ending of the verb)

  주무신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound*
  ㄴ)

  The speaker expresses respect for 아버지, the doer of
  an action, by 주무신다.

○ 아이가　잔다*.　| The child sleeps.
[aiga　chanda]
the child　sleeps

explanation:

* 자 ＋ 다 [cha da] sleep
  stem　ending

  자 ＋ ㄴ다 (ㄴ다- *low declarative form of the final ending*
  of the verb)

잔다 (*after contracting the syllable* 자 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The doer of the action 잔다 is the child. Therefore, the
speaker does not express respect for the doer of the
action.
The word 잔다 which has no meaning of respect is used
here.

171 Table of the ending of respect

ending of respect	시 [si]

WORD ORDER

172 The ending of the tense comes directly before the fi-
nal ending.

for example:
○ 나는   조선으로   간다*.   │   I go to Korea.
[nanun   chosonuro   kanda]
 I   Korea to   go

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da] go
stem   ending

가 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final end-
ing of the verb*)
간다 (*after contracting the syllable* 가 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The zero ending of the tense lies directly before the
final ending ㄴ다.

○ 나는   조선으로   갔다*.   │   I went to Korea.
[nanun   chosonuro   katda]
 I   Korea to   went

explanation:

* 가   +   다   [ka da] go
stem   ending

가 + 았 + 다 (았-*ending of the past tense* 다-*low de-
clarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
갔다 (*after contracting the syllables* 가 *and* 았)
The ending of the past tense 았 comes directly before the
final ending 다.

○ 나는   조선으로   가겠다*. │   I will go to Korea.
[nanun   chosonuro   kageta]
 I   Korea to   go will

explanation:

* 가 + 다   [ka da] go
stem   ending

가 + 겠 + 다 (겠-*ending of the future tense* 다-*low de-
clarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
The ending of the future tense 겠 comes directly before
the final ending 다.

173 The ending of respect comes before the final ending.
But when there is a tense ending, the ending of re-
spect comes before the ending of the tense.

for example:
○ 아버지는   공장으로   │   The father goes to
[abojinun   konjang·uro]   the factory.
the father   the factory to
가신다*.
kasinda]
 goes

explanation:

* 가   +   다   [ka da] go
stem   ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다 (시-*ending of the respect* ㄴ다-*low declara-
tive form of the final ending of the verb*)
가신다 (*after contracting the syllable* 시 *and the sound* ㄴ)
The ending of respect 시 comes before the final ending
ㄴ다.

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○ 아버지는 공장으로
[abojinun konjang·uro
the father the factory to

가셨다*.
kasyotda]
went

| The father went to the factory.

explanation:

* 가 + 다 [ka da]
  stem   *ending*

가 + 시 + 였 + 다 (시-*ending of respect* 였-*ending of the past tense* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

가셨다 (*after contracting the syllables* 시 *and* 였)

The ending of respect 시 comes before the ending of the tense 였.

LESSON 11

THE VOICE

174 The voice is the form of the verb which shows the relation between the action and its agent—the doer, indicating whether the subject of the sentence is the agent or the object of the action expressed by the predicate verb.

There are three voices in Korean—active, passive and causative.

175 1. active voice

The active voice shows that the action is performed by its subject, that the subject is the doer of the action. The active form is expressed by the zero ending.

for example:

그 동무는 글씨를
[ku tongmunun kulssirul
that man the letter

잘 쓴다*.
chal ssunda]
well writes

| That man writes the letter well.

explanation:

* 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write
  stem   *ending*

쓰 + ㄴ다 (ㄴ다- *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

쓴다 (*after contracting the syllable* 쓰 *and the sound* ㄴ)

176 2. The passive voice

The passive voice shows that the subject is the recipient— the object of this action.

The passive voice is expressed by the ending of the voice 이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi] or 리[ri] .

for example:

그 종이에는*² 글씨가
[ku chong·ienun kulssiga
on that paper the letter

잘 쓰인다*¹.
chal ssuinda]
well is written

| The letter is well written on that paper.

explanation:

*₁ 쓰 + 다 [ssu da] write
  stem   *ending*

쓰 + 이 + ㄴ다 (이-*ending of the voice of the passive form* ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

쓰인다 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The action in which the letter is written is expressed by the passive form 쓰인다 which has the ending of the

passive voice 이

*₂ 종이 + 에 + 는 (종이 - *noun*   에 - *dative ending*
　　　 는 - *auxiliary ending*)

ending of the voice of the passive form	end sound of the stem of the word	example
이[i]	vowel, ㄹ[r] , ㄱ[g], ㄲ[gg], ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t], ㅎ[h]	보이다[poida] be seen (보다[poda] see)
히[hi]	ㅂ[p], ㄷ[t], ㅈ[j], ㄱ[k]	박히다[pakida] be struck in (박다[pakda] strike in)
기[gi]	ㅁ[m], ㄷ[t], ㅌ[t], ㅈ[j], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[t]	씻기다[ssitgida] be washed (씻다[ssitda] wash)
리[ri]	ㄹ[l], ㄹ[ru]	날리다[nallida] be flown (날다[nalda] fly)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of

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the passive form which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice of the passive form, please refer to the appendix.

177 3. The causative form

The causative form is expressed by the ending of the voice 이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi] or 리[ri].

for example:

그는　　사람들을　　잘		He's good at making
[kunun　saramdurul　chal		the people laugh.
he　　the people　　well		
웃긴다*.		
utginda]		
makes laugh		

explanation:

* 웃 + 다 [ut da] laugh
　 stem　 *ending*
웃 + 기 + ㄴ다 (기 - *ending of the voice of the causative form* ㄴ다 - *low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)
웃긴다 (*after contracting the syllable* 기 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The action in which he makes the people laugh is expressed by the causative form 웃긴다 which has the ending of the voice 기.

ending of the voice of the causative form	end sound of the stem of the word	example
이[i]	vowel, ㄹ[r],	먹이다[mogida] let eat

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	ㄱ[g], ㄲ[gg], ㅍ[p], ㅌ[t], ㅎ[h]	(먹다[mokda] eat)
히[hi]	ㅂ[p], ㄷ[t], ㅈ[j], ㄱ[k]	앉히다[anchida] let sit, set (앉다 [anda] sit)
기[gi]	ㅁ[m], ㄷ[t], ㅌ[t], ㅈ[j], ㅊ[ch], ㅅ[t]	웃기다[utgida] make laugh (웃다 [utda] laugh)
리[ri]	ㄹ[l], 르[ru]	울리다[ullida] make weep (울다[ulda] weep)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of the causative form which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice of the causative form, please refer to the appendix.

178 The voice may also be expressed as follows:

1. In order to express the passive 되다 [toeda] "become", 당하다[tanghada] "suffer", 받다[patda] "receive",—아지다[ajida] /—어지다[ojida]/—여지다[yojida] "become" or —게 되다[ge toeda] "become", etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

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for example:

○ 발전되다 | be developed
  [paljondoeda]

    explanation:

    발전하 + 다   [paljonha da] develop
    stem   ending

    발전 + 하 + 다
    root suffix ending

    발전 + 되다
            verb

○ 파괴당하다 | be destroyed
  [pagoedanghada]

    explanation:

    파괴하 + 다 [pagoeha da] destroy
    stem   ending

    파괴 + 하 + 다
    root suffix ending

    파괴 + 당하다
            verb

○ 착취받다 | be exploited
  [chakchwibatda]

    explanation:

    착취하 + 다 [chakchwiha da] exploit
    stem   ending

    착취 + 하 + 다
    root suffix ending

    착취 + 받다
            verb

○ 닦아지다 | be polished
  [taggajida]

    explanation:

    닦 + 다   [tak da] polish
    stem   ending

    닦 + 아 + 지다 (아-*connecting ending of method*
    or means 지다-*verb which is used as an auxiliary*)

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2. In order to express the causative 시키다[sikida] "let",
—게 하다[ge hada] "let" or —도록 하다[dorok hada] "let",
etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

○ 공부시키다
  [kongbusikida] | make study

  explanation:

  공부 + 하 + 다 [kongbuha da] study
  root suffix ending

  공부 + 시키다 make study
        verb

○ 먹게 하다
  [mokge hada] | let eat
  eat   let

  explanation:

  먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
  stem ending

  먹 + 게 하다 (게—*ending of the adverbial modifier
  of the verb* 하다—*verb*)

○ 먹도록   하다
  [mokdorok hada] | let eat
  eat   let

  explanation:

  먹 + 다 [mok da] eat
  stem ending

  먹 + 도록   하다 (도록—*ending of the adverbial
  modifier of the verb* 하다—*verb*)

179 Table of endings of the voice

ending＼form	passive form	causative form
ending of the voice	이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri]	이[i], 히[hi], 기[gi], 리[ri]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice
which are frequently used.
For the other endings of the voice, please refer to the appendix.

THE EXCHANGING ENDINGS

180 The exchanging endings are the endings which make
the noun, pronoun or numeral into the verbal form or
in the reverse the verb, adjective or the verbal form
of the noun, pronoun or numeral into the noun.

181 When the noun, pronoun or numeral is made into the
verbal form, the exchanging ending 이 [i] is attached
to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 평양은
  [pyongyang·un | Pyongyang is the cap·
  Pyongyang | ital of the Democratic

  조선민주주의 | People's Republic of
  chosonminjuju·ui | Korea.
  the Democratic People's

  인민공화국의
  inmin·gonghwagugui
  Republic of Korea of

  수도이다*.
  sudoida]
  the capital is

explanation:

* 수도 + 이 + 다 (수도—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending* 다—*low
  declarative form of the final ending of the verbal
  form,*)
  The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the noun 수도.

○ 다음 차례는 너이다*. | Next, it is your turn.
[taum charyenun noida]
next turn you is

explanation:

✱ 너 + 이 + 다 (너-*pyon* 이-*exchanging ending* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the pronoun 너.

○ 조선은 하나이다*. | Korea is one.
[chosonun hanaida]
Korea · one is

explanation:

✱ 하나 + 이 + 다 (하나-*numeral* 이-*exchanging ending* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

The exchanging ending 이 is attached to the numeral 하나.

182 When the verb, adjective or the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is turned into the noun, the exchanging ending ㅁ[m] or 기[gi] is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the stem of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

○ 아침에 일찍 | Getting up early in the
[achime iljjik | morning is good for the
the morning in early | health.
일어남은* 건강에 좋다. |
ironamun kon·gang·e chota] |
getting up health to good |

explanation:

✱ 일어나 + 다 [irona da] get up
stem ending

일어나 + ㅁ (ㅁ- *exchanging ending*)

일어남 (*after contracting the syllable* 나 *and the sound* ㅁ)

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The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the stem 일어나 of the verb 일어나다.

○ 그는 일하기를*¹ 좋아한다*². | He likes working.
[kunun ilhagirul choahanda]
he working likes

explanation:

✱₁ 일하 + 다 [ilha da] work
stem ending

일하 + 기 + 를 (기-*exchanging ending* 를-*accusative ending*)

The exchanging ending 기 is attached to the stem 일하 of the verb 일하다.

✱₂ 좋 + 다 [cho ta] good
stem ending

좋+아+하다 (아-*connecting ending of method or means* 하다-*verb which is used as an auxiliary* do)

좋 + 아 + 하 + 다
stem ending

좋+아+하+ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

좋아한다 (*after contracting the syllable* 하 *and sound* ㄴ)

○ 나는 아침에 일찍 | I know that getting
[nanun achime iljjik | up early in the morning
I the morning in early | is good for the health.

일어남이 건강에 |
ironami kon·gang·e |
getting up health to |

좋음을*¹ 안다*². |
choumul anda] |
good being know |

explanation:

✱₁ 좋 + 다 [cho ta] good
stem ending

좋+으+ㅁ+을 (으-*link-vowel* ㅁ-*exchanging ending*

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을-*accusative ending*)

좋음을(*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㅁ)

The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the stem 좋 of the adjective 좋다 by the link-vowel 으.

*₂ 알 + 다 [al da] know
    stem ending

알+ㄴ다 (ㄴ다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

안다[*after dropping the sound* ㄹ (*refer* 196) *and contracting the syllable* 아 *and the sound* ㄴ]

○ 나는   주체조선의
  [nanun chuchejosonui
   I   Juche Korea of
 	
공민임을*   자랑한다.
kongminimul charanghanda]
citizen being   proud
	I am proud that I am a citizen of Korea of Juche.

explanation:

* 공민+이+다[kongmini da] citizen be

(공민-*noun* 이-*exchanging ending* 다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

공민+이+ㅁ+을 (ㅁ-*exchanging ending* 을-*accusative ending*)

공민임을 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㅁ)

The exchanging ending ㅁ is attached to the exchanging ending 이, and the exchanging ending 이 is attached to the noun 공민.

183 The exchanging ending should be used correctly.

1. The exchanging ending 이 can be omitted after noun, pronoun or numeral which ends in a vowel.

for example:

그는 의사다*. [kunun uisada] he doctor is	He is a doctor.

explanation:

* 의사+이+다(의사-*noun*   이-*exchanging ending*
다-*low declarative form of the final ending of the verbal form*)

의사+다(*The exchanging ending* 이 *can be omitted.*)

The exchanging ending 이 is not omitted in the attributive form.

for example:

의사인* 김동무 [uisain kimdongmu] doctor being Kim comrade	Comrade Kim, a doctor

explanation:

* 의사+이+ㄴ(의사-*noun* 이-*exchanging ending* ㄴ-*attributive ending of the verbal form in its present tense*)

의사인 (*after contracting the syllable* 이 *and the sound* ㄴ)

2. The exchanging ending ㅁ [m] makes the verb, adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into a noun.

The exchanging ending 기 makes the verb, adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into a noun and also expresses the process of the action.

for example:

의사가 되기 전에* 먼저 [uisaga toegijone monjo a doctor becoming before first 혁명가가 되여야 한다. hyongmyong·gaga toeyoya handa a revolutionary become must	Man must become a revolutionary before becoming a doctor.

explanation:

* 되 + 다 [toe da] become
  stem ending

되+기+전+에 (기-*exchanging ending* 전-*noun*

에 - *dative ending)*

The exchanging ending 기 makes the verb 되다 into the noun and also expresses the process of becoming a doctor.

3. The substantivized form by the exchanging ending ㅁ [m] can also be used as a predicate.

for example:

오늘은   날씨가
[onurun   nalssiga
today   the weather

맑음 *.
malgum]
clear being

The weather is clear today.

explanation:

* 맑 + 다 [mak da] clear
  stem ending

맑 + 으 + ㅁ (으-*link-vowel* ㅁ-*exchanging ending*)
맑음 (*after contracting the syllable* 으 *and the sound* ㅁ)

184 Table of the exchanging endings

ending \ for	verbal form	substantive
exchanging ending	이 [i]	ㅁ [m], 기 [gi]

LESSON 12

THE AUXILIARY ENDINGS

185 The auxiliary endings are attached to various kinds of words. These endings are used to express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

There are the following auxiliary endings:

는 [nun] (ㄴ [n]) / 은 [un]
야 [ya] / 이야 [iya]   만 [man]
나 [na] / 이나 [ina]   부터 [buto]
커녕 [konyong]   까지 [ggaji]
도 [do]

186 There is a difference between the auxiliary endings and the case endings.

As mentioned the auxiliary endings express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

But the case endings express the connective relations between words.

for example:

올해에는   과일도*   잘
[olhaeenun kwaildo   chal
this year in the fruit also well

되였다.
toeyotda]
became

The fruit also grew well this year.

explanation:

* 과 일   +   도
  noun   *auxiliary ending*

The auxiliary ending 도 expresses the relation between the fruit and other agricultural products such as grain, vegetables and so on.

for example:

올해에는   과일이*   잘   되였다.
[olhaeenun kwairi   chal toeyotda]
this year in the fruit good became

The fruit grew well this year.

explanation:

* 과 일   +   이
  noun   *nominative ending*

The nominative ending 이 expresses the relation between

the word 파일 and the word combination 잘 되였다.

187 The auxiliary endings are divided as follows according to the content of the relations which the auxiliary endings express:

1. The auxiliary ending which expresses the relation of inclusion

도[do] also

for example:

올해에는   남새도*
[olhaeenun   namsaedo
this year in the vegetable also
잘   되였다.
chal   toeyotda]
well   became

| The vegetable also grew well this year. |

explanation:

*   남 새   +   도
    noun   *auxiliary ending of inclusion*

The auxiliary ending 도 expresses the idea that agricultural products including the vegetables have grown well.

2. The auxiliary ending which expresses restriction

만[man] alone

for example:

나만*   간다.
[naman kanda]
I only   go

| I go alone. |

explanation:

*   나   +   만
   pronoun   *auxiliary ending of restriction*

The auxiliary ending 만 expresses that I and no one else go alone.

3. The auxiliary endings which express the relation of

limitation:

부터[buto] from   까지 [ggaji] till

for example:

1926년부터*¹
[chon·gubaek·isimryungnyon·buto
1926 year from
1989년 까지*²
[chon·gubaek·palsip·gunyon·ggaji]
1989 year till

| from 1926 to 1989 |

explanation:

*¹   1926년   +   부터
     noun   *auxiliary ending of limitation*

*²   1989년   +   까지
     noun   *auxiliary ending of limitation*

4. The auxiliary ending which express the relation of indication

는[nun] (ㄴ [n])/은[un]

for example:

○ 나는*   간다.
   [nanun   kanda]
    I   go

| I go. |

explanation:

*   나   +   는
  pronoun   *auxiliary ending of indication*

The auxiliary ending 는 expresses that no one other than I go. The auxiliary ending 는 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 는 is attached ends in a vowel.

○ 난*   간다.
   [nan kanda]
    I   go

| I go. |

explanation:

*   나   +   ㄴ
  pronoun   *auxiliary ending of indication*

난 (*after contracting the syllable* 나 *and the sound* ㄴ)

The auxiliary ending ㄴ expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending ㄴ is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending ㄴ is attached ends in a vowel.

○ 하늘은*   푸르다. | The sky is blue.
[hanurun   puruda]
the sky   blue

explanation:

* 하늘 + 은
   noun   *auxiliary ending* of *indication*

The auxiliary ending 은 expresses that nothing other than the sky is blue.

The auxiliary ending 은 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 은 is attached ends in a consonant.

5. The auxiliary endings which express the emphasis
   야[ya] / 이야[iya]

for example:

남이야* 가든지 말든지 | You must go whether
[namiya kadunji maldunji | others go or not.
just others go or   not
너는 가야 한다.
nonun kaya handa]
you go must

explanation:

* 남   +   이야
   noun   *auxiliary ending of emphasis*

The auxiliary ending 이야 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이야 is attached ends in a consonant.
The auxiliary ending 야 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 야 is attached ends in a vowel.

6. The auxiliary ending which expresses the relation of concession
   나[na] / 이나[ina]

---

for example:

그 한테나* 가자 ! | Let us go to him!
[ku hantena   kaja]
him to   let us go!

    (나—*even if he is not the very man we want*)

explanation:

* 그 + 한테 + 나 [그—*pronoun*
    한테—*ending which is used as the case ending (refer to 189)*
    나—*auxiliary ending of concession*]

The auxiliary ending 나 expresses that he is not the very man we want.

The auxiliary ending 나 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 나 is attached ends in a vowel.
The auxiliary ending 이나 is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이나 is attached ends in a consonant.

7. The auxiliary ending which expresses negation
   커녕 [konyong]

for example:

비는커녕* 구름 한점 | Far from raining, it
[pinunkonyong kurum hanjom | was a cloudless day.
rain far from cloud a piece
없는   날씨였다.
omnun   nalssiyotda]
not there being weather was

explanation:

* 비 + 는 + 커녕 (비 —*noun* 는—*auxiliary ending of indication*커녕—*auxiliary ending of negation*)

The auxiliary ending 커녕 is usually used together with the auxiliary ending 는 or 은.

The auxiliary ending 는 is attached to a syllable which ends in a vowel.

The auxiliary ending 은 is attached to a syllable which ends in a consonant.

meaning / ending	auxiliary ending
relation of inclusion	도 [do] also
relation of restriction	만 [man] only
relation of limitation	부터 [buto] from, 까지 [ggaji] till
relation of indication	는 [nun] (ㄴ [n])/은 [un]
relation of emphasis	야 [ya]/ 이야 [iya]
relation of concession	나 [na]/ 이나 [ina]
relation of negation	커녕 [konyong]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such auxiliary endings which are frequently used.

For the other auxiliary endings, please refer to the appendix.

ENDINGS WHICH
ARE USED AS CASE ENDINGS

189 There are the following endings which are used as case endings:

1. 란 [ran]/ 이란 [iran]

These endings perform the function of nominative endings and are used to give a definition to the word acting as the subject.

for example:

주체사상 이란*   한마디로
[chuchesasang·iran hanmadiro
Juche Idea   in a nutshell
말하여   혁명과
malhayo hyongmyong·gwa
 saying   revolution and
건설의   주인은
konsorui   chuinun
construction of the master
인민대중이며
inmindaejung·imyo
people masses is and
혁명과   건설을
hyongmyong·gwa konsorul
revolution and   construction
추동하는   힘도
chudonghanun himdo
driving   force also
인민대중에게   있다는
inmindaejung·ege itdanun
the people masses to there being
사상이다.
sasang·ida]
idea is

In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

explanation:

* 주체사상 + 이란 (주체사상—*noun*   이란—*ending which is used as the case ending*)

The ending 이란 which expresses a case is used when the word to which the ending 이란 is attached ends in a consonant.

The ending 란 which expresses a case is used when the word to which the ending 란 is attached ends in a vowel.

2. 한테 [hante]

This ending is mostly used in spoken language and serves the function of a dative ending.

for example:

| 그는 나한테* 묻는다.
[kunun nahante munnunda]
he me to asks | He asks me. |

explanation:

* 나 + 한테(나—*pronoun* 한테—*ending which is used*
  as the case ending)

3. 하고[hago]

This ending serves the same function as that of the
ending of the coordinative case.

for example:

| 김동무하고* 나
[kimdongmuhago na]
Kim comrade and I | Comrade Kim and I |

explanation:

* 김동무 + 하고(김동무—*noun* 하고—*ending which is*
  used as the case ending)

4. 보다[boda] (more) than

처럼 [chorom] as, 마다[mada] every

The endings 보다, 처럼 are used to express comparison.

for example:

○ 그는 나보다* 크다.
[kunun naboda kuda]
he I than big | He is bigger than I.

explanation:

* 나 + 보다(나—*pronoun* 보다—*ending which is*
  used as the case ending)

○ 눈 처럼* 흰
[nunchorom huin]
snow as white | white as snow

explanation:

* 눈+처럼(눈—*noun* 처럼—*ending which is used as the*
  case ending)

○ 해 마다
[haemada]
year every | every year

explanation:

해 + 마다(해—*noun* 마다—*ending which is usedas the*
case ending)

190 Table of endings which are used as case endings:

case ending	ending which is used as the case ending
nominative	란 [ran]/ 이란 [iran]
dative	한테 [hante]
coordinative	하고 [hago]
others	보다 [boda] 처럼 [chorom] 마다 [mada]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings which are
frequently used.

For the other endings, please refer to the appendix.

LESSON 13

STEM AED ENDING

191 The distinction between the stem and the ending is
clear in the formation of Korean words.

When a certain grammatical meaning is necessary, the

ending to express it is attached to the stem, when unnecessary, some omissions are made.

for example:

보 + 다 [po da] see
stem *ending*

in order to express respect

보 + 시 + 다 [po si da] see
(시—*ending of respect*)

in order to express the causative

보 + 이 + 다 [po i da] show
(이—*ending of the causative voice*)

in order to express the past

보 + 았 + 다 [po at da] saw
(았—*ending of the past tense*)

In order to express both the causative and respect, the ending of the causative voice 이 [i] and the ending of respect 시 [si] are attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 시 + 다 [po i si da] show
(이—*ending of the causative voice* 시—*ending of respect*)

In order to express both the causative and the past, the ending of the causative voice 이 [i] and the ending of the past tense 였 [yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 였 + 다 [po i yot da] showed
(이—*ending of the causative voice* 였—*ending of the past tense*)

In order to express both respect and the past, the ending of respect 시 [si] and the ending of the past tense 였 [yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + 시 + 였 + 다 [po si yot da] saw
(시—*ending of respect* 였—*ending of the past tense*)

In order to express causative, respect and the past simultaneously, the ending of the causative voice 이 [i],

the ending of respect 시 [si] and the ending of the past tense 였 [yot] are attached to the stem.

보 + 이 + 시 + 였 + 다 [po i si yot da] showed
(이—*ending of the causative voice* 시— *ending of respect* 였—*ending of the past tense*)

When the grammatical meaning of the causative in 보 이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" is not necessary, the en·ding of the causative voice 이 [i] is omitted.

보 + 시 + 였 + 다 [po si yot da] saw
(시—*ending of respect* 였—*ending of the past tense*)

When the grammatical meaning of the past in 보이시였 다[poisiyotda] "showed" is not necessary, the ending of the past tense 였 [yot] is omitted.

보 + 이 + 시 + 다 [po i si da] show
(이—*ending of the causative voice* 시— *ending of respect*)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and respect in 보이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessa·ry, the ending of the causative voice 이 [i] and the ending of respect 시 [si] are omitted.

In this case the ending of the past tense is dire· ctly attached to the stem. The stem 보 [po] has the vo· wel ㅗ [o]. Therefore, not the ending of the past 였 [yot] but the ending of the past tense 았 [at] is attached to the stem.

보 + 았 + 다 [po at da] saw
(았 —*ending of the past tense*)

When the grammatical meanings of respect and the pa· st in 보이시였다 [poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of respect 시 [si] and the ending of the past tense 였 [yot] are omitted.

보 + 이 + 다 [po i da] show
(이—*ending of the causative voice*)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative and the past in 보이시였다[poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이[i] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are omitted.

보 + 시 + 다 [po si.da] see

(시 — *ending of respect*)

When the grammatical meanings of the causative, respect and the past in 보이시였다[poisiyotda] "showed" are not necessary, the ending of the causative voice 이[i]·the ending of respect 시[si] and the ending of the past tense 였[yot] are omitted.

보 + 다 [po da] see

stem   *ending*

ATTACHING OF ENDINGS

192 The endings are attached one by one.

for example:

| 공장 에서의   모임
[kongjang·esoui moim]
the factory in   the meeting | the meeting in the factory |

explanation:

공장 + 에서
noun   *locative ending*

First, the locative ending 에서 is attached to the noun 공장.

공장에서 + 의
         genitive ending

Next, the genitive ending 의 is attached to 공장에서.

PAIRS OF ENDINGS

193 There are pairs of endings,which have the same grammatical meaning. Their usage differs according to the last sounds which the stems have.

for example:

1. | 나무 가*[1]
[namuga
the tree | 높다.
nopda]
high | The tree is high. |

| 물 이*[2]
[muri
the water | 맑다.
makda]
clear | The water is clear. |

explanation:

[1] 나무   +   가
  noun   *nominative ending*

[2] 물   +   이
  noun   *nominative ending*

The endings 가 and 이 form a pair of nominative endings.

The nominative ending 가 is attached to a word which ends in a vowel.

The nominative ending 이 is attached to a word which ends in a consonant.

2. | 노래 와*[1]
[noraewa
song and | 춤
chum]
dance | song and dance |

| 춤 과*[2]
[chumgwa
dance and | 노래
norae]
song | dance and song |

explanation:

[1] 노래   +   와
  noun   *ending of the coordinative case*

[2] 춤   +   과
  noun   *ending of the coordinative case*

The endings 와 and 과 form a pair of endings of the coordinative case.

The ending of the coordinative case 와 is attached to a word which ends in a vowel.

The ending of the coordinative case 과 is attached to a word which ends in a consonant.

3. 나는 가오*¹ .
[nanun kao]
I　go
그는 갔소*² .
[kunun katso]
he　went

I go.

He went.

explanation:

*₁ 가 ＋ 다　[ka da]　go
　　stem　*ending*

가 ＋ 오 (오—*middle declarative form of the final end-*
ing of the verb)

*₂ 가 ＋ 다　go
　stem　*ending*

가 ＋ 았 ＋ 소 (았—*ending of the past tense* 소—*middle*
declarative form of the final ending of the verb)
갔소 (*after contracting the syllables* 가 *and* 았)

The final endings 오 and 소 form a pair of final endings.
The final ending 오 is attached to a stem which ends in
a vowel.
The final ending 소 is attached to a stem which ends in
a consonant.

THE LINK-VOWEL

194 When an ending which begins with a consonant is at-
tached to a word or stem which ends in a consonant , the
syllable 이[i] or 으[u] is inserted between them in
some cases.

This syllable 이[i] or 으[u] is called the link- vowel.

1. syllable 이 [i]
for example
○ 책 ＋ 이 ＋ 나마 [chaeg i nama] though the book
noun link-vowet auxiliary ending
explanation:
The link-vowel 이 is inserted between the noun 책 which

ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending 나마 which
begins with a consonant.
○ 그들 ＋ 이 ＋ 나마 [ku duri nama] though they
pronoun link-vowel auxiliary ending
explanation:
The link-vowel 이 is inserted between the pronoun 그들
which ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending 나마
which begins with a consonant.
○ 둘 ＋ 이 ＋ 나마 [tur i nama] though two
numeral link-vowel auxiliary ending
explanation:
The link-vowel 이 is inserted between the numeral 둘 which
ends in a consonant and the auxiliary ending 나마 which
begins with a consonant.
○ 책 ＋ 이 ＋ 다 [chaeg i da] it's a book
[책—*noun* 이—*exchanging ending (link-vowel)* 다—*low decla-*
rative form of the final ending of the verbal form]
remarks:
The syllable 이 which is inserted between the stem and
predicative ending is the exchanging ending.

2. The syllable 으[u]
for example
○ 책 ＋ 으 ＋ 로 [chaeg u ro] with the book
noun link-vowel instrumental ending
○ 이것 ＋ 으 ＋ 로 [igos u ro] with this
pronoun link-vowel instrumental ending
○ 셋 ＋ 으 ＋ 로 [ses u ro] with three
numeral link-vowel instrumental ending
○ 읽으며 [ilgumyo] read and
읽 ＋ 다 [ik da] read
stem ↓ *ending*
읽 ＋ 으 ＋ 며 (으—*link-vowel* 며—*copulative*
connecting ending)

O 맑으며 [malgumyo] clear and

맑 + 다 [mak da] clear

stem ↓ *ending*

맑＋으＋며 (으—*link-vowel* 며—*copulative connecting ending*)

THE VOCAL HARMONY

195 The vocal harmony

1. when the vowel ㅏ[a], ㅑ [ya] or ㅗ [o] is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending 아[a], 아라 [ara], 아도 [ado] or 았[at] is attached to the stem.

for example:

막 + 다 [mak da] block

stem   *ending*

O 막 + 아 [mag a] blocking

(아—*connecting ending of method or means*)

O 막 + 아라 [mag ara] block !

(아라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

O 막 + 아도 [mag ado] even if block

(아도—*connecting ending of condition*)

O 막 + 았 + 다 [mag at da] blocked

(았—*ending of the past tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

remarks:

The verb 하다[hada] "do" is excluded here.

Although the stem 하 of the verb 하다 has the vowel ㅏ, the ending 여[yo], 여라[yora], 여도[yodo] or 였[yot] is attached to the stem 하.

for example

하 + 다 [ha da] do

stem   *ending*

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O 하 + 여 [ha yo] doing

(여—*connecting ending of method or means*)

O 하 + 여라 [ha yora] do!

(여라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

O 하 + 여도 [ha yodo] even if do

(여도—*connecting ending of condition*)

O 하 + 였 + 다 [ha yot da] did

(였—*ending of the past tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

2. When the vowel ㅓ [o], ㅕ [yo], ㅜ [u], ㅡ [u] or ㅣ [i] is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending 어[o], 어라 [ora], 어도[odo] or 었[ot] is attached to the stem.

for example:

먹 + 다 [mok da] eat

stem   *ending*

O 먹 + 어 [mog o] eating

(어—*connecting ending of method or means*)

O 먹 + 어라 [mog ora] eat!

(어라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

O 먹 + 어도 [mog odo] even if eat

(어도—*connecting ending of condition*)

O 먹 + 었 + 다 [mog ot da] ate

(었—*ending of the past tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

3. when the stem ends in the vowel ㅣ[i], ㅐ [ae], ㅔ [e], ㅚ [oe], ㅟ [wi], ㅢ [ui] or syllable 하 [ha] in its last sylla-ble, the ending 여 [yo], 여라[yora], 여도[yodo] or 였 [yot] is attached to the stem.

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for example:

가지 + 다 [kaji da] have
stem   *ending*

○ 가지 + 여 [kaji yo] having
(여—*connecting ending of method or means*)

○ 가지 + 여라 [kaji yora] have!
(여라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

○ 가지 + 여도 [kaji yodo] even if have
(여도—*connecting ending of condition*)

○ 가지 + 였 + 다 [kaji yot da] had
(였—*ending of past* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

THE EXCHANGE OF SOUNDS

196 The exchange of sounds is also made partly in Korean when some endings are attached to stems.

In such cases the changed sound also belongs to the stem.

The exchange of sounds is as follows:

1. The last syllable 르[ru] of the stem of the verb or adjective is changed to ㄹㄹ[ll] before the connecting ending of method or means 어[o], before the ending of the past tense 었[ot] or before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb 어라[ora].

for example:

호르 + 다 [huru da] flow
stem   *ending*

○ 흘러 [hullo] flowing
호+ㄹㄹ+어 (어—*connecting ending of method or means*)

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The last syllable 르 of the stem 흐르 of the verb 흐르다 is changed to ㄹㄹ before the connecting ending of method or means 어.

흘 + ㄹ + 어 (*after contracting the syllable 흐 and the sound ㄹ*)
흘러(*after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 어*)

○ 흘렀다 [hullotda] flowed
흐+ㄹㄹ+었+다 (었—*ending of the past tense* 다—*low declarative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The last syllable 르 of the stem 흐르 of the verb 흐르다 is changed to ㄹㄹ before the ending of the past tense 었.

흘 + ㄹ + 었 + 다 (*after contracting the syllable 흐 and the sound ㄹ*)
흘렀다 (*after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 었*)

○ 흘러라 [hullora] flow!
흐+ㄹㄹ+어라 (어라—*low imperative form of the final ending of the verb*)

The last syllable 르 of the stem 흐르 of the verb 흐르다 is changed to ㄹㄹ before the low imperative form of the final ending of the verb 어라.

흘+ㄹ+어라 (*after contracting the syllable 흐 and the sound ㄹ*)
흘러라 (*after contracting the sound ㄹ and the syllable 어*)

2. The last consonant ㄷ[t] of the stem of the verb is partly changed to ㄹ[r] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으[u].

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